

## Kabul seeks urgent U.N. talks

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Afghanistan Tuesday requested an emergency meeting of the Security Council to stop Pakistan's arming of anti-government Afghan rebels and warned it may be forced to use military force in self-defence. "We call upon the Security Council, to take effective collective measures for the removal of the threat to peace in Afghanistan and for the suppression of acts of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by Pakistan," said Abdul Wakil, Afghanistan's foreign minister, in a letter to the council. "The government of the Republic of Afghanistan has neither the inclination nor the desire to resort to military means to resolve the situation, for we consider it inappropriate," he said, "but we are forced to embark on actions for self-defence." Wakil, in the letter to Security Council President Giovanni Mighiolo of Italy, said Pakistan's arming of rebels and its alleged use of Pakistani nationals against his government constitute a "gross violation" of international law and of the U.N.-mediated Geneva accords on Afghanistan. Those accords, signed April 14, in Geneva, provide for withdrawal of all Soviet troops by Feb. 15 and for non-interference by Pakistan and Afghanistan in each other's internal affairs. On Nov. 4, the Soviet Union, which supplies the Afghan army, announced it was suspending its troop withdrawal because of escalation in aid to rebels.

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## Gorbachev to meet Reagan, Bush

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and President-elect George Bush will meet Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev next month for a cordial meeting, not a summit, the White House said Tuesday. "This will not be a summit meeting in any traditional sense," White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said. "It will rather be a cordial meeting between superpower leaders reflecting the friendship they have created and the historic change in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union," Fitzwater said. "It is expected that this brief meeting will help smooth the transition from the president (Reagan) to the president-elect (Bush)," Fitzwater said. "It will ensure that the momentum and continuity of the arms control talks are extended, and it will reaffirm the relations between the general secretary and the new president of the United States as we enter the decade of the '90s. Obviously there will be substance discussed," including the status of U.S.-Soviet negotiations to halve long-range nuclear missiles. But he added: "I would not look at it as a meeting to resolve issues, to make decisions on specific problems." Gorbachev on diplomatic drive, page 8

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## AROUND THE WORLD...

### Mother Teresa ends visit to S. Africa

PRETORIA (AP) — Nobel laureate Mother Teresa ended a one-week trip to South Africa with a visit Tuesday to a vast black squatter camp, and a pro-government newspaper praised her for not discussing politics during her stay. The 78-year-old missionary, winner of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize, visited a retirement home, a church and a high school in Winterveld, a shantytown inhabited by an estimated 500,000 blacks north of Pretoria. At each stop, Mother Teresa was welcomed by cheering crowds and gave brief speeches urging people to love one another.

### Turkish court releases Greeks

ANKARA (R) — Four Greek protesters whose arrest sparked violent demonstrations in Athens were released from detention Tuesday but banned from leaving Turkey. The four were detained Nov. 4 after demonstrating at an Ankara military trial of suspected group by staging the protest and face up to five years in jail if convicted. Doctors Georgios Konradis, 32, and Kostas Nikitourakis, 38, architect Kikos Belavias, 29 and union representative Niki Yannopoulos, 31, were brought into the state security court by soldiers when their trial opened Tuesday. The court lifted detention orders on them but ordered police to hand their passports until the next hearing Nov. 24.

### China shows off arms for sale

PEKING (AP) — China opened an international exhibit of its arsenal Tuesday complete with scale models and videos of the weapons in action. The China Precision Machinery Import and Export Corp., one of the country's largest arms makers, said it was putting six new missiles on the market during the four-day Asian defence technology exposition, or Asiadex 88. They included several medium-range coastal defence missiles intended to replace the Silkworm. Western experts said the new missiles and other weapons shown at Asiadex were already being promoted to potential buyers, and the show contained no surprises.

### Libya says U.S. shot down plane

ROME (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi told Italian reporters it was an American missile that shot down an Italian airliner in 1980 but offered no proof, newspapers said Tuesday. He also brushed aside allegations that the DC-9 that crashed in the Tyrrhenian Sea while on a flight from Bologna to Palermo, Sicily, may have been downed by a Libyan jet. All 81 people aboard were killed. Qadhafi met Monday with Italian correspondents who came to Libya to report on the release of 11 Italian fishermen arrested in August on charges of violating Libya's territorial waters.

### White gunman kills three blacks

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A white gunman killed three blacks and wounded 16 others when he rampaged through the streets of central Pretoria firing an automatic weapon into mainly black crowds Tuesday. Eyewitnesses said the street outside the South African capital's state theatre was strewn with bodies as blacks dived for cover. Police said the gunman shot wildly into throngs of people before being overpowered by a police flying squad and taken away. Police said they could not confirm whether the gunman had singled out blacks as targets.

### Sri Lankan rebels kill eight

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan rebel group killed eight people in the south and pursued a campaign of strikes and civil disobedience, military sources said Tuesday. Gunmen from the People's Liberation Front shot dead a father and his two sons Monday after dragging them from a house in Monaragala in the southeast. Military reports said gunmen also killed five people from other villages. Military officials in the south said front members continued to threaten workers to keep up a strike and civil disobedience campaign, but that at least 65 per cent of workers had returned to their jobs.

### Hirohito receives first transfusion in 7 days

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Emperor Hirohito received a blood transfusion for the first time in seven days Tuesday and his condition remained critical but stable, a palace official said. Spokesman Kenji Maeda said the 87-year-old emperor received a 200-cc transfusion to bolster his blood pressure, but had not lost any further blood. The world's longest-reigning monarch has received around 20 litres of blood since he collapsed Sept. 19.

### Bush to keep Brady in treasury

WASHINGTON (R) — President-elect George Bush said Tuesday he planned to retain Reagan administration Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady in the same job in his cabinet. Bush, speaking to reporters at the vice-presidential mansion, said he was proud to select Brady and praised his "knowledge of financial markets at home and abroad."

### Arms teams hope for progress under Bush

GENEVA (R) — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators held their final plenary meeting of the Reagan administration Tuesday and expressed hope for progress towards reducing long-range nuclear weapons under President-elect George Bush. Chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman told a news conference that the two sides had made major progress in completing a joint draft text providing for a halving of strategic nuclear weapons but major disagreements remained. "President-elect Bush is dedicated to pursuing vigorously our efforts in Geneva," he said after a three-hour meeting of 29 American and 23 Soviet negotiators. His Soviet counterpart, Alexei Obukhov, told reporters shortly before the session at the Soviet mission: "We are hoping for good progress in our future negotiations."

### Walesa accepts TV debate challenge

WARSAW (AP) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa Tuesday accepted the challenge for a televised debate on the topic of trade unions with the head of Poland's official trade union alliance. Alfred Miodowicz, poliburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions, made the challenge during an interview in Tuesday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu. "In connection with Alfred Miodowicz's proposal... concerning a public meeting, I state that I accept it," Walesa said in a statement issued Tuesday afternoon.

### Kohl meets with Reagan

WASHINGTON (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl paid a whirlwind visit to Washington Tuesday for a farewell meeting with President Ronald Reagan and a ground-breaking session with President-elect George Bush. Kohl and Margaret Thatcher, who was to arrive Tuesday evening, are the first foreign leaders to meet with Bush since he was elected last week to take over from Reagan in January. Thatcher will meet with Reagan Wednesday and Bush Thursday. Kohl and Thatcher are among the closest allies of the United States and have met frequently with the U.S. leaders.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is received upon his return home from a brief working visit to Turkey Tuesday by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (Petra photo)

### Delivers King's message

## Prince Hassan holds talks with Evren, Ozal

ANKARA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met in Ankara Tuesday with Turkish President Kanan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. Prince Hassan visited Turkey in December last year and held talks with Evren and Ozal on Middle East developments, the situation in the Gulf and means to realise wide and effective cooperation between Jordan and Turkey politically and economically.

Prince Hassan's current visit follows the signing by the two countries last September of an agreement to organise transit and transport operations and another one on facilitating and developing trade.

According to the agreement signed in Turkey, the two sides undertook to exchange information on economic growth in either country's markets with the aim of increasing trade and expanding economic and industrial cooperation.

Later Tuesday, Crown Prince Hassan returned home.

### Investment law amended

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet, meeting in a regular session chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Tuesday decided to approve an amendment to the law of investments. The amendment guarantees unification of tax and fee exemption periods for all economic projects undertaken in developing areas. The exemption period now becomes five years from the date of production based on the principle of adjustment of losses and profits.

The amendment also singles out projects undertaken in two specific development areas as deserving investments on certain conditions from the investment promotion fund.

In another decision, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Dr. Ghazi Bisha as director-general of the Department of Antiquities.

## Pakistan polls amid hopes for new era

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Pakistanis vote Wednesday amid widespread hopes that the country can break into a new democratic era after 11 years of military-led government.

Leaders of Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the rival Islamic Democratic Alliance joined a flood of newspaper editorials in praying for fair and peaceful polls.

"We appeal to the people and our opponents to keep the peace and let people cast their votes without any pressure," PPP Secretary-General Tikka Khan told reporters. "The result of such voting should be respected."

"If peace is maintained, Pakistanis will look forward to a peaceful and stable Pakistan," alliance spokesman Murtaza Pooya said at another news conference.

"The eyes of the world are on you now," chief election commissioner S.A. Nusrat told the nation in a television broadcast Monday night. "Don't disappoint your friends by not accepting the results."

Election officers delivered ballots, boxes and government stamps to about 33,500 polling stations in the country for the elections, expected to be a close race between Bhutto and the nine-party IDA.

It was to be the first national voting open to political parties in more than a decade and comes less than three months after the death of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

The government said it was deploying hundreds of thousands of army, police and paramilitary troops around the country to head off any election violence.

Polling is from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (0300-1200 GMT) and first results are expected late Wednesday night, election officials said. But, harking a landslide, the shape of the new government may not be clear for days.

The main party contest is for 199 directly elected seats, though in two constituencies polling has been postponed following the deaths of candidates.

A further eight seats go to tribal areas in the north-west and 10 to non-Muslim minorities. Both groups traditionally side with the party which wins the main contest.

## Arab states endorse independence declaration

# Jordan recognises Palestinian state

From Rania Atalla and Najwa Najjar in Algiers and a Jordan Times Staff Writer in Amman

JORDAN Tuesday recognised the independent Palestinian state declared by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers and voiced the Kingdom's support for the resolutions adopted by the council.

In a statement given to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, after a Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said the Council of Ministers discussed the Palestinian independence document as well as a political statement issued by the PNC.

"Jordan has, from the very beginning, recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the PNC embodies the will of the Palestinian people," Rifai told Petra. "The government, upon the directives of His Majesty King Hussein, will do its utmost to support the PLO in its efforts to ensure the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on its national soil."

The prime minister said Jordan wishes the PLO every success.

### Khasawneh statement

Earlier, Information Minister Hani Khasawneh welcomed the proclamation of the independent Palestinian state.

In a statement to Agence France Presse, the minister said: "Jordan has already announced that it would welcome any decision by the Palestinian brothers..."

"Jordan welcomes the PNC proclamation and hopes that the Palestinian people will be able to attain their national objectives and establish an independent Palestinian state," he said.

"Jordan considers the PNC's acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a significant development, which ought to be studied with the Palestinian and Arab brothers," the minister said. He

The minister said that Jordan "appreciates the proclamation's positive and brotherly spirit towards Jordan and is keen on maintaining this brotherly atmosphere with the Palestinian brothers."

### PLO call on U.S., Israel

In Algiers, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who read out the independence declaration in the early hours of Tuesday, called on the United States and Israel to respond to the new Middle East peace initiative enshrined in the PNC's independence declaration and acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

Addressing a press conference Tuesday afternoon, Arafat said: "It is true that this PNC session

was of the intifada, but it could be the session of peace if the Americans and Israelis want it."

By a majority vote of 253-46 and 10 abstentions, the PNC voted late Monday night to accept Resolution 242, along with other U.N. resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, as the basis for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

"The ball is now in the American court," Arafat told the press conference.

Commenting on Israel's immediate rejection of the PNC declaration and political statement, the PLO chairman said: "Our political statement contains moderation, flexibility and realism, which the West has been

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## W. Bank, Gaza rejoice

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Defiant Palestinians read and signed a declaration of independence at Al Aqsa mosque Tuesday in the heart of Arab Jerusalem.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, a U.N. official said thousands of Palestinians chanting "Falastin, Falastin" poured into the streets after nightfall, defying an Israeli army curfew for a second successive day.

"The city is engulfed in pitch darkness because there has been no electricity since noon. But you can hear from all directions the slogans... and see lots of sparks from improvised fireworks," the official told Reuters by telephone.

He said troops in armoured personnel carriers and jeeps made no effort to confront the crowds as long as they stayed off the main streets.

Palestinian teenagers ignored threats of jail and fines for celebrating the declaration of independence, taking to the streets to set off fireworks, launch balloons, unfurl national flags and sing the anthem "My Homeland, My Homeland."

Tyres were set afire in Gaza, including one in front of the Israeli-owned Bank Leumi.

In Bethlehem, under curfew orders for the first time since 1967, dozens of Palestinians ran through the streets singing and setting off fireworks.

Soldiers in jeeps drove through the West Bank ordering Palestinians to return to their homes. "Everybody who goes out will endanger his life," one soldier announced over a loudspeaker in Bethlehem.

The army sealed the West Bank and Gaza Strip, barring Palestinian movements and banning reporters from going into the occupied lands without army escort.

Israeli leaders rejected the Palestinian declaration of independence, saying the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) failed to renounce "terrorism" or clearly recognise the Zionist state.

Officials conceded, however, they faced an uphill battle in blunting a PLO drive to win recognition for statehood.

The Palestinian statehood failed to win acceptance from any of Israel's mainstream political parties, and only leftist groups praised the PLO for moderation. Extreme right-wing groups urged the government to respond by annexing part or all of the

West Bank and Gaza Strip and to launch a new drive to establish new Jewish settlements.

The foreign ministry, which issued the coalition government's official reaction, contended that the Algiers declaration was ambiguous and full of "double talk" that obscured the PLO's "commitment to terrorism and violence."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir argued that the moderation in PLO language was merely tactical, part of an overall strategy to "destroy" the Jewish state.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the head of the Labour Party and an opponent of Shamir, said there could be no Palestinian state without negotiations involving Israel.

"I think it's yet another attempt to avoid making unequivocal decisions," he said.

Most of Israel's 600,000 Arab citizens staged a general strike Tuesday, closing services in big areas such as Galilee but avoiding serious demonstrations.

Organisers said the strike was not called to support the Palestinian declaration of independence, but many Israeli Arabs sympathised with the creation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

## New 'unity' coalition in offing in Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir said Tuesday he would ask the Labour Party to join him in a broad-based coalition and Labour leader Shimon Peres said he agreed "in principle" to the idea.

Shamir's statement represented a turnaround in his earlier rejection of forming a "national unity" government with Labour. But it was by no means certain agreement would be reached because a bitter rivalry grew up between the two leaders who were forced to share power after the 1984 elections ended in stalemate.

Shamir had said he did not want another government with "two voices" that he said would be paralysed on key issues.

Analysts said, however, that Shamir could avoid infighting in his Likud bloc over cabinet posts by stretching the coalition to include other parties.

A "national unity" government would also hunt the hargaining power of ultra-orthodox factions and extreme right-wing parties. Shamir was to discuss the proposal at a meeting Tuesday night with Peres and other Labour officials, a day after being chosen by President Chaim Herzog to form Israel's next government.

"I have invited the Labour Party for coalition talks," Shamir said on Israel Radio. "I would like to create as broad a government as possible because I believe that such a government will be able to serve Israel in the best way."

Peres responded by saying on the radio that "in principle we are not against a unity government, but if it is an attempt to push us

into a corner it would not be a serious bid."

Peres' party is divided over whether to join a Likud-led coalition in which policies may be too diluted to offer substantial towards Middle East peace negotiations. For example, Labour may be forced to drop its support for an international conference.

The liberal Haaretz daily reported there were growing calls for Peres' ouster in response to his agreement to discuss a joint government. Party colleagues accused Peres in a closed-door forum of trying to survive politically "at any price," it said.

Support for a broad-based government has, however, been building in the Israeli public mainly because of concern that religious parties will try to force major changes in the lives of the secular majority, who make up

three-fourths of Israel's 3.5 million Jews.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Peres' party rival, said Labour should join Likud to block the emergence of a narrow right-wing government committed to new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

In a "national unity" government, Rabin is likely to win the defence ministry over Likud candidates Moshe Arens and Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

A senior Labour party source said Peres would only agree to join Likud if Shamir promised Labour two of the top four ministries and equal partnership in the 10-member inner cabinet.

"He (Shamir) has to offer us parity... a completely symmetric division of portfolios," said the source.

## Accord reached on Namibia independence

GENEVA (R) — Cuban, Angolan and South African negotiators agreed Tuesday, subject to approval by their governments, terms and timetables for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola in exchange for Namibian independence, a South African official said.

"If our governments approve the document we have negotiated here, then we are looking to (meeting in) Brazzaville to sign," chief South African negotiator Nell van Heerden told reporters after a joint meeting at which celebratory champagne flowed.

Cuban and Angolan delegates confirmed shortly afterwards that agreement had been

reached. "We are satisfied," said Cuban delegation leader General Carlos Aldana. "It has been a very laborious, very intense process. We are at the towering moment. With a constructive will we are now moving to Brazzaville."

Asked whether Cuba was ready to withdraw its estimated 50,000 troops, which have been there since shortly after Angola's independence in 1975, Aldana said: "We are ready to bring them home. It is time."

No timetable was announced. Before leaving for the airport, van Heerden said no deadline had been set for approval by the respective governments but

added that, if accepted, this would be the final round before a signing ceremony in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital.

The negotiators in Geneva are not authorised to sign a final agreement.

The latest five-day round of talks, mediated by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, was the ninth since May.

Under negotiation were undertakings by Cuba to pull out of Angola and by South Africa to permit the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, under which seven decades of white South African rule in Namibia would end.

Crocker had proposed that the Cubans leave within two years from the start of implementation of Resolution 435, delegates said, but this timetable was adjusted during the negotiations.

Though delegates said Tuesday's agreement covered the terms and timetable of the withdrawal, the actual starting date will still have to be settled. "We arrived at a consensus on an agreement that our governments must confirm," said Angola's delegation chief General Antonio dos Santos Franca, known as "Ntandu."

"The implementation date is not yet decided. That must be decided in Brazzaville."







## Ajlouni bans vehicles from entering Petra

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Ministry of Tourism has banned all vehicles from entering the antiquities zone at the ancient Nabatean city of Petra as of Wednesday and said that the measure is taken to ensure peace for the visitors and to safeguard the ancient character of the city.

Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni, who issued the order, said that the ban does not include official cars which provide public services and these will be allowed 6 a.m. until 7 a.m. only.

The minister also banned guides under 18 years of age from leading mounted visitors through the ancient city and said that the head of a tourist group should be accredited by the "visitors centre" at Petra.

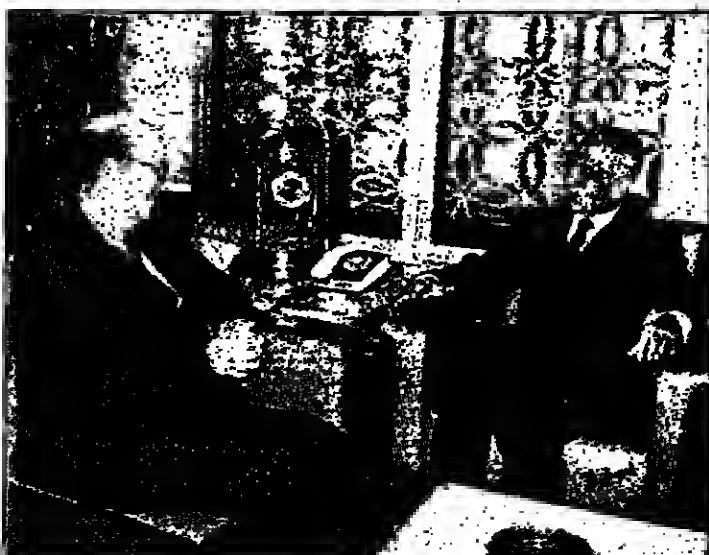
Ajlouni said that elderly visitors can hire horse carriages to tour the site.

Last June, Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad Hammouri sent a message to the director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) outlining the dangers that threaten Petra as a result of natural causes, tremors and corrosion of rocks.

He urged the organisation to set up a special technical committee to help Jordan preserve its archaeological wealth in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.

The minister announced that cars and other machinery are to be banned from Petra to reduce seismic effects.

In May the minister of culture and national heritage received notification from UNESCO declaring the organisation's acceptance of Jordan's request to register Petra. UNESCO will accordingly widen its scientific programmes in Petra in cooperation with Yarmouk University concentrating on the causes behind cracks in rocks and factors that result in corrosion.



## Lawzi meets Egyptian envoy

Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Tuesday discussed with Egypt's ambassador to Jordan Mahab Maghel, who has recently taken over his new duties as ambassador to Jordan, bilateral relations and existing cooperation between both countries. Agriculture Minister Marwan Humoud also received Maghel and discussed with him means of further developing cooperation and the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations on agricultural projects adopted by the joint Higher Jordanian Egyptian committee. (Petra photo)

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**QATANANI MEETS SUDDARTH:** Director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Palestinian Affairs Ahmad Qatanani Tuesday held talks with American Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth and the American consul in occupied Jerusalem on issues of interest for both countries, particularly in relation to the work of the Department of Palestinian Affairs. (J.T.)

**TRANSPORT CONSULTATION:** An official communique issued by the Prime Ministry Tuesday stressed the need for consulting with the Ministry of Transport and Communications on any contracts and agreements for transporting goods from Jordan to abroad and vice-versa and obtaining its prior approval of such contracts before they come into force. (Petra)

**ENVIRONMENT FOLLOW-UP:** The cabinet Tuesday charged the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment with following up on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the third meeting of the Red Sea Environment programme's provisional board, which was held last April. (Petra)

**ELECTRICITY PRICE FIXED:** A defence order was issued Tuesday fixing the price of a tonne of heavy fuel from all the Jordan Electricity Authority power generating stations at JD 33.4, but the order also stated that if the IEA exported electric power to any of the neighbouring countries, then such exported power would be treated the same as in other industries. (Petra)

## Seminar on managing water resources to begin Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional seminar on managing water resources in urban regions will open at the Ministry of Water and Irrigation Saturday.

The seminar which will be attended by countries in the Near East region is expected to discuss subjects such as reducing loss of water through leaking from water networks, corrosion of metal pipes used in water networks and their general maintenance, water tariffs, meters, and other related topics.

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is organising the seminar in cooperation with the World Bank and the World Health Organisation.

Delegates taking part in the seminar come from Jordao, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Iran, Morocco, Oman and North Yemen.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Mohammad Samara at Alla Art Gallery — 5:00 p.m.
- ★ An exhibition of iconographies, signs and public places by the German artist Otto Herbert Hajek at the Professional Association Complex — 6:00 p.m.
- ★ An exhibition of Chinese handicrafts and plastic art at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An exhibition of rare Arabic coins at the Central Bank of Jordan.

### FESTIVAL

- ★ A festival on His Majesty King Hussein's birthday including sports activities, cultural and art exhibitions, documentary films and music shows by the Jordanian Armed Forces Brass Band at the Yarmouk University.

### FILM

- ★ A French film entitled "Tendre Poulet (The Tender Hen)" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## Queen Noor to inaugurate institute for training nurse tutors Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — A training institute to turn out much needed nurse tutors and instructors will be inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday.

The institute, which at present will be temporarily housed at Al Bashir Hospital in Amman, will be moved to Zarqa once the construction work on the premises has been completed.

According to Health Ministry officials the Nurse Tutor Training Institute aims to decrease infant and child mortality and morbidity and to improve the health status of mothers through updating nursing services in the Kingdom.

Fourteen students, who are prospective nurse tutors, will be following a one-year course prepared by the Health Ministry, in a manner that can best meet the national health requirements, according to the officials.

A specialised Jordanian group, in addition to four members of a U.S. team, will run the institute.

The team has been here since June 1988, working to carry forward the ministry of health plans for the projected institute which is being funded with \$12 million of which \$6.5 million will come from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Two programmes will be offered at the institute: A nurse tutor training programme, which will start immediately and a primary health care nurse specialty programme scheduled to commence in 1991.

Upon completing their courses, the tutors will have acquired knowledge, skills and attitudes to qualify for certification and practice as primary health care nurse tutors or as primary health care nurse specialists.

The new premises at Zarqa will house the nursing college and the present institute, according to officials.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh told a ceremony for the graduation of nurses in Amman last May that the country had a total of 2,055 qualified nurses of whom 559 are non-Jordanians.

The Higher Council of Health (HCH) in Jordan expects a shortage of 1,400 nurses in the Kingdom by the year 1995 if the present annual rate of nurses graduation is maintained.

The HCH Secretary General Faisal Dahleh said in a statement last July that efforts are being made to increase the number of nurses and midwives through expanding nurse training facilities and providing training to nurse tutors and instructors.

## Aqaba seminar to discuss Jordan's labour market, employment policies

AQABA (Petra) — Matters related to population activities, the labour market in Jordan and the Kingdom's employment policies will be among the main topics to be discussed by a seminar which opened Tuesday in Aqaba.

The seminar, which has been organised by the Minister of Labour in cooperation with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), covers subjects mostly related to labourers and labour related affairs.

Labour Minister Marwan Dudin, who opened the meetings, said the seminar was part of the ministry's endeavours to

spread and promote population knowledge about social and economic development largely shouldered by the workers.

Population education about social and economic development, the minister said, "lies at the basis of all forms of development."

He noted that the present stage requires intensive concentration on production and reduction of excessive consumption, and all workers ought to double their efforts to implement the new economic requirements to safeguard the national interests.

Population problems and their impact on the country's social and economic life as well as the role

of the Aqaba Region Authority will be among the other topics to be discussed at the meetings which is attended by 30 participants.

Before the meetings opened, Dudin and the director of the Aqaba Labour Department met to discuss employment opportunities for local and non-Jordanian workers in the port city.

The minister also called at the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company in Aqaba and was briefed on production operations.

Later, in a visit to the Jordanian Ports Corporation, Dudin was briefed on the services offered to the workers in the port.

## Hanania to lay foundation stone for new NMI training institute

AMMAN (J.T.) — As part of the Kingdom's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's 53rd birthday, National Medical Institute (NMI) Director General David Hanania will Wednesday lay the foundation stone for a building to serve as a permanent training institute for training medical technicians at the grounds of Al Hussein Medical Centre.

The training institute, which will be financed by the West German agency for technical development (GTZ), was deemed essential to recruit and train personnel that can maintain various equipment and apparatus at Jordanian civilian and military hospitals and health centres.

According to an NMI statement, the institute is established in accordance with an agreement between the two sides following four years of study of the Jordanian medical equipment and facilities conducted by a team from West Germany.

According to the agreement, West Germany will provide experts and equipment and other essential requirements for the institute which should be able to graduate highly qualified technicians to conduct maintenance.

At least three German specialists will be available in Jordan on a permanent basis to supervise

the installation of German equipment and to coordinate bilateral cooperation and the exchange of expertise.

In addition, Jordanian instructors and technicians will receive further training and advanced knowledge in West Germany, according to the statement.

At present trainees are being given instructions in a temporary building on simple mechanical work related to the maintenance process.

According to the statement the institute will be turning out technicians and skilled workers to carry out maintenance work on plumbing, refrigeration, welding, electricity and other areas which complement medical services as well as taking care of medical equipment in hospitals and health centres.

A team of Jordanian specialists are now working with the German experts, according to the statement.

It said the Health Ministry hospitals and the Royal Medical Services will have equal number of technicians to carry out the required task.

In the 1987-1988 scholastic year only 12 students or 60 per cent of the total capacity were admitted to the institute which will offer three-year training courses,

according to the statement.

It said students who completed their secondary education in the scientific stream with grades averaging between 80 and 90 per cent will be allowed to apply for a position and will have to pass an admission test before being accepted.

## Jordanians continue to celebrate King's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday continued with its celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday throughout the Kingdom.

In Amman, the Central Bank of Jordan Tuesday decided to open the coin museum for the public for two weeks as of next Saturday.

Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin also attended the graduation of the 10th batch of Al Najah cultural centre students in North Hashimi and the opening of the 5th friends of police course.

Also in Amman, the University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened a special exhibition held by the university library to mark the occasion. The exhibition includes special stands including the writings of King Hussein and other writings on his contribution in all fields, in addition to photographs of the King, taken on various occasions.

The corner also included newspapers and magazines that have been issued since the establishment of the Kingdom. The students affairs department also organised art exhibitions on the occasion.

The Armed Forces organised a special stand in the university campus, including photographs showing the various stages of King Hussein's life since the assumption of his constitutional powers and the handing over of banners to the various military units following his historical decision in 1956 to Arabise the Armed Forces.

The photographs also reflect his efforts at both the Arab and international arenas and his wise and courageous stands and his relentless efforts to unify Arab ranks. The stand also includes an

exhibition of the arms used since 1920 up until now.

Celebrations in governorates

In Salt, the Salt Community College held a major celebration, during which speeches highlighting the importance of the event were made, and national songs and sonnets were presented by the college's choral troupe, and sports, technical and cultural contests were organised.

In Karak, a march was organised, with Karak governor, department heads, school teachers, Mu'ta University students taking part. Debka and other dances were also held. Similar celebrations were held in the various parts of the governorate.

In Maan governorate, the vocational school for girls held a celebration attended by education department director. A number of speakers made speeches highlighting the role of King Hussein in building Jordan and in achieving the progress it is now witnessing.

The celebration included debka songs and folk dances. Nuseibab secondary school for girls also held an art and audio visual exhibition in Maan, which was opened by Maan governor. Also in Maan governorate sport contests were held Tuesday, involving girls from the secondary girls schools from Karak and Maan.

In Madaba district, Madaba education department schools organised a celebration that included speeches, songs and dances. Madaba first secondary school also organised a book exhibition in building Jordan and in achieving the progress it is now witnessing.

The inauguration was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior military officials, and governors of Karak, Ma'an and Tafleeb, Aqaba district officer and other department heads.

In Jerash, the secondary school held an art exhibition which was opened by the district governor. The exhibition includes drawings, artistic plates and reliefs demonstrating Jordan's achievements in the various fields. The district governor also attended the cross-country race organised by the district's secondary schools.

## EC to grant 1m ECUs to finance scholarships, training programmes

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The European Community (EC) Tuesday initiated an agreement at the Ministry of Planning to offer Jordan a grant of one million European Currency Units (ECU) to help finance scholarships and training programmes benefiting Jordanian government employees.

The programmes are for training Jordanian personnel in agriculture, industry, science and technology in a number of European countries, according to a statement by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The new deal is part of EC's third protocol signed by the two sides last year, according to the

statement. The agreement was initiated by Minister of Planning Taber Kamao and EC delegate to Jordan Christian Falkowski.

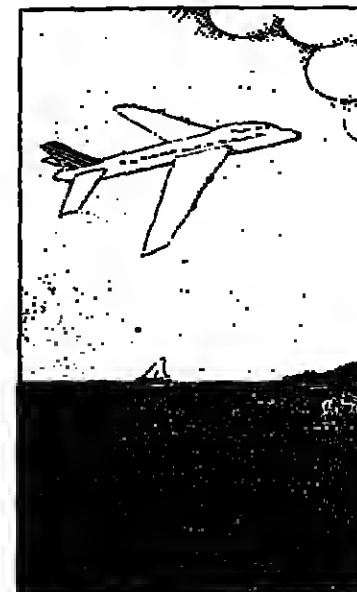
Last June the EC signed an agreement with the Jordanian government offering a grant of JD 420,000 to help set up four primary health care centres.

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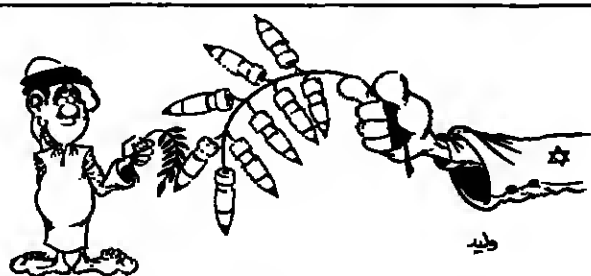
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## Tough road ahead

IN WELCOMING and extending full recognition to the landmark declaration of an independent Palestinian state by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat at the conclusion of the Palestine National Council's (PNC) momentous meeting in Algiers which ended in the early hours of Tuesday, Jordan has reaffirmed its long-standing policy of allowing the Palestinians to choose their destiny freely and responsibly. The acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 and General Assembly Resolution 181 of 1947 by the PNC as basis for a settlement of the Palestinian conflict is a vindication of maturity. Let it be forgotten, it was the late King Abdullah who called on the Palestinian people and the Arab World to yield to common sense and pragmatism and accept Resolution 181, which recommended the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states in 1947. As for Resolution 242, it has been Jordan's long-standing appeal that the PLO move to accept that resolution in order to expedite the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Yet, the road ahead of the Palestinians is long and tortuous. With the Israeli leadership still rejecting to engage the Arab parties in a dialogue for peace and security for all even on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338, the days and months ahead could still be fraught with formidable hardships and obstacles. The early Arab endorsement of the declaration of independence of the Palestinian state may galvanise international support for the new Palestinian stance and instill in the process of peace a new dynamic and give it a fresh momentum that could prove difficult to reverse. And now that the Palestine National Council has rested its case, and called the Israeli bluff by accepting the very resolution that was the bone of contention till now, it is up to Israel to respond to the Palestinian initiative. Until now the Israeli reaction to the historic Palestinian gesture for peace is typically negative and devoid of any encouragement to construct on what emerged from Algiers. But the Arab side must persist in its struggle for liberty and self-determination for the Palestinians through collective action and united voice.



## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday commented on Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday and linked the celebrations with the monarch's speech last Saturday. The paper echoed the King's call on the Jordanian citizens to shoulder their responsibilities to maintain this country's steadfastness and to boost its strength. The King's speech reflected the country's optimism and its determination to overcome the present difficult circumstances, and it also reminded the Jordanian people of their contributions that are needed now to tidy their country over the difficulties and hardships, the paper noted. This country has enjoyed wise leadership over the past turbulent years and its people have been determined to confront the challenges, the paper added.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday comments on the outcome of the Israeli parliamentary elections and the U.S. presidential elections. The two elections have now ended with no sign that anything will be done to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and to grant the Palestinians their right in their land, the columnist Abdul Rahim Omar writes. He says the Israeli elections have brought about new signs of danger in the Middle East since Shamir has been asked to form a new government backed by the extremist religious parties. Also after nearly a year of uprising in the occupied territories the international community has done nothing to help the oppressed people regain their rights, says the writer. Since the U.S. continues and will continue to be influenced by world Zionism and since the Israelis are adamant in their position, the Arabs have no alternative but to turn their attention to Europe, seeking its help and urging its nations to pressure the United States into doing something positive to end the conflict and bring about peace to the region, according to the writer. He says that only Europe which maintains close links and interests with the Arab World can take a meaningful action and help us live in peace.

Al Dustour daily commented on the outcome of the Israeli parliamentary elections which led to the nomination of Yitzhak Shamir to form a new government. Entrusting Shamir with the task should be considered as a dangerous turnabout in Israel's political life and a new move towards further violence, racism and fanaticism which cannot help the cause of peace, the paper noted. It said that with Shamir at the helm, the government of Israel is bound to practice further terrorism on the Arabs and to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Arab land, the paper noted. It said that the new development is bound to open the door wide for all possibilities and a new escalation of tension and violence which would finally lead to explosion.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the country's celebrations of King Hussein's birthday and said that Jordanians look to their monarch as a symbol of their identity and their hope for the future. The Jordanian people, it said, are proud of their King's achievements and his leadership and they boast of the country's development in social, economic and other fields. In their monarch they see a leader who has devoted his time and his endeavours to serve them and one who is bent on implementing the principles and the goals of the Great Arab Revolt which calls for a greater and a stronger and more united Arab World, the paper noted.

# Reagan's missed opportunity

By Jennifer Freedman

NEW YORK — A few months from now, when Ronald Reagan pauses to take that inevitable retrospective look at the policies implemented during his eight-year tenure as president, he will likely wince when he opens the chapter on the Middle East.

Since Reagan has been in office, Middle Eastern opinion toward the United States has been on a roller-coaster ride, with the plunges far outnumbering the crests. Israel has maintained a generally favourable outlook towards U.S. policies — thanks largely to ever-increasing arms shipments and military assistance — but the people who comprise the majority of the region, the Arabs, have had little reason to smile.

United Nations Undersecretary-General Brian Urquhart insightfully summed up the last half-century of the region's difficulties when he commented, "In the great museum of missed opportunities, the largest gallery is reserved for the Middle East."

Like virtually every American president who has taken office in the past four decades, Reagan promised that his administration would put into place policies to resolve the many problems of the Middle East. And like those other presidents, his words were bolder than his actions.

The development of the Reagan administration's initial foreign policy strategies was heavily conditioned by the ideological tone of his first presidential campaign, when Reagan ran on a platform of a sharp break with the foreign policies of Jimmy Carter. Discontinuity became a strong conditioning factor

in the early months of the Reagan administration.

In the Middle East, this meant consciously ignoring the Camp David process, one of Carter's notable foreign policy successes. It also led to an emphasis on "strategic consensus" building an alliance among the United States' friends in the area who shared a concern for deterring Soviet incursions into the region. In response to events involving Iraq and Iran, the Reagan administration swung its attention from the

regional conflicts. This, in turn, gave birth to several myopic policies, best exemplified by the shortsighted attempt to align Israel and a number of moderate Arab states behind an anti-Soviet "strategic consensus" in 1981. Reagan's failure to understand the peoples and internal dynamics of Middle Eastern societies on their own terms has significantly reduced the possibility of superpower cooperation in the region, contributed to a lethal arms-race and accounts, in no small measure, for the senseless decision to exclude Syria, a major party in the Arab-Israeli conflict and a player without which peace simply cannot be achieved, from the peace process.

Thus, despite greater flexibility on the part of the PLO, the

"In the great museum of missed opportunities, the largest gallery is reserved for the Middle East."

Arab-Israeli conflict, which is at the heart of the region's problems, to the Gulf and to containment of the Soviet Union.

In those eight years, prominent Israeli and Arab leaders on several occasions saw opportunities for peace, appealed for U.S. assistance but did not get it. The United States thus impeded progress toward peace since the beginning of this decade. The list of missed opportunities is very long.

The effectiveness of American foreign policy in the Middle East — and in other regions as well — has been undermined by four factors. First, excessive reliance on military power and resources led the United States to support Israeli moves in Lebanon, both before and after the 1982 invasion, and eventually culminated in a costly and unsuccessful American military imbroglio in that war-torn country.

Second, the Reagan administration repeatedly underest-

imated and misread the strength of the aspirations of nationalist movements in the region. It ignored the power of the various Lebanese factions to resist the Israeli occupation and the American military presence, and it failed to respond constructively to the hopes of a growing number of Israelis and Palestinians committed to achieving a fair and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Third, the Reagan administration has tended to view local and regional conflicts in the Middle East primarily through the prism of America's global competition with the Soviet Union. The United States has given too much attention to its competition with the Soviets in its consideration of

## The case of Kuwait and BP

## Reconsidering overseas investment?

By Nadim Jaber

LONDON — Britain's decision to order Kuwait to shed more than half of its controversial holding in the oil giant British Petroleum (BP) has led to predictable calls for Gulf states to reassess their overseas investments. The Kuwaiti government expressed its "shock and dismay" at the British decision, and said it would reconsider its investment policy, and several papers in the Gulf called for Arab funds to be pulled out of London in protest.

It is highly unlikely that direct action of this kind will follow: the Kuwaitis earn more from investments than they do from oil, they have scores of millions invested in London, and know they would stand to suffer most if they were pulled out. But the incident has revived memories of British high-handedness, and will make all the Gulf states a little more cautious in their foreign investments.

Kuwait began acquiring chunks of BP in the aftermath of last year's worldwide stock market crash — just as the British government was selling off its shares in the company — and spent some £5 billion steadily building up its holding to 21.7 per cent. In doing so, the Kuwaitis clearly felt they had U.K. government

approval: they had, after all, saved the British treasury a fortune and rescued the BP share-price. But they seem to have been over-confident, apparently ignoring official British hints to stop buying at around 15 per cent.

When Britain decided to refer the matter to its Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) in May, the investigation was at centre on whether Kuwait's holding would give it undue influence over the company. The question uppermost in British minds was at what point the Kuwaiti holding would cease to be just another part of the country's huge overseas investment portfolio, and start serving as an instrument for the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. Those OPEC countries who can afford it have, for several years, been seeking to protect their markets by investing in oil refining and distribution operations in consumer countries. BP apparently feared that the Kuwaitis would use their influence either to manipulate BP's oil policy to favour Kuwait and/or OPEC, or to force the company to sell the Kuwaitis some of its choice assets.

The Kuwaitis maintained from the outset that theirs would be treated as a purely commercial investment, arguing forcefully

that to do otherwise would be practically unfeasible and politically counterproductive. The MMC and the British government eventually judged otherwise, and gave Kuwait 12 months to sell all but 9.9 per cent of the holding (rather than the 15 per cent previously thought the acceptable ceiling), at an anticipated loss of some £350 million.

What has really annoyed the Kuwaitis is not the perception of conflicting interests, but the implication that they were not to be trusted. In August, Kuwait, obviously sensing that the political climate was against it, sought to make a legal undertaking to Britain by means of a deed of covenant, voluntarily restricting its influence on BP. Kuwait promised it would not interfere in BP's management, would not seek representation on its board, would not buy any more BP stock, and would voluntarily disinvest all but 14.9 per cent of its holding. The fact that the MMC effectively dismissed these assurances — even hinting that Kuwait could one day renege on them — added insult to injury.

The Kuwaitis are not alone in believing that a major motive behind Britain's move was pure xenophobia, tinged with the anti-

OPEC and anti-Arab prejudice which blossomed during the oil price rises of the 1970s. Press debate about the Kuwaiti holding — and the general activities of Kuwait's London-based investment office — over the past year has been replete with familiar allusions to the shady machinations of oil-rich Arabs. Indeed, some analysts maintain BP's obsession with clipping the Kuwaitis' wings owes much to fears about the company's image in the U.S., where such prejudices are even more pronounced. With BP expanding rapidly in the U.S. the mere perception of Kuwaiti involvement would be damaging.

But Britain seems confident that nothing has been done which a diplomatic damage-limitation exercise cannot remedy. Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will try to make amends when he visits Kuwait next year, and the U.K. has signalled its willingness to be flexible about the time-scale of Kuwait's forced divestment.

But enough bad feeling has been aroused to ensure that, even if only in nuance, things will not be quite the same between Kuwait and Britain for some time — Middle East International, London.

## U.S. Democrats debate political future

By Michael Gelb

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Democratic Party insiders, reeling from their fifth loss in the last six presidential elections, are arguing over what went wrong and wondering if the White House has become just a mirage for their candidates.

In the aftermath of Michael Dukakis's overwhelming loss to Republican President-elect George Bush, they cannot agree on whether to blame a fumbling campaign by Dukakis, a failure by the party to understand the concerns of the average voter or a nominating system that produces weak candidates.

The White House loss is doubly frustrating because of the party's success at every other level of American politics.

The election strengthened the Democrats' hold on the House of Representatives, where they have held sway since 1955, and gave them at least one more seat in the Senate, where they have been in control for all but six years in the same period.

Many Democrats say the congressional election victories give them as much claim to a policy mandate as Bush and that the president-elect is already under pressure to compromise on a number of issues, including budget policy.

"Unless Bush is willing to work closely to meet some of that Democratic agenda, (his relationship with Congress) is going to be contentious and difficult," said Massachusetts Democratic senator John Kerry.

But that sort of cockiness gives way to recrimination when

Democrats discuss the White House race.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the epitome of a modern conservative Democrat and often touted as a presidential prospect himself, says Bush won because he pinned Dukakis to the wrong side of such emotional issues as crime, gun control and patriotism.

Nunn and other party moderates say the answer is to choose a more centrist candidate who is not vulnerable on so-called "values" issue.

But party liberals counter that Dukakis lost in part because his stated decision to run on competence, rather than ideology, made it tough to emerge as such Democratic core constituencies as blacks, trade union activists and other liberal-oriented groups.

"Dukakis gained ground when he began identifying with traditional Democrats," says New Hampshire Democratic Chairman Joseph Grandmaison. "Those who suggest the lesson is to run as if we were Republicans are wrong."

Whatever the case, it is clear that the Republicans begin each campaign with a huge advantage in the state-by-state electoral vote that determines the U.S. presidential winner.

The results of recent elections show Republican candidates have dominated in 31 states with 293 electoral votes — 23 votes more than the winning electoral college majority of 270 needed to win.

Twenty-one states with 187 electoral votes, most of them in the west, have gone Republican in six straight elections. In the same elections the Democrats



Dukakis — a ball that failed to hit a home run

have carried 10 southern states with 106 electoral votes only once, in 1976 when southerner Jimmy Carter was the candidate.

Voter surveys show the Democrats have increasingly become the party of the disadvantaged.

In the elections they won strong support only from blacks and the poor, taking about 90 per cent of the black vote and better than 60 per cent of those living on poverty level incomes.

But white voters and the more affluent — the majority of Americans — voted mainly Republican.

Some insiders say the Democrats must redesign their nominating system to reduce the clout of the liberal elements that tend to dominate the process.

But other Democratic strategists such as national committee member Mark Siegal argue that any attempt to limit the role of the primary elections and give more power to party officials is likely to be derided as a return to

the legendary smoke-filled rooms of party bosses.

Such a change would also be seen by many as an effort to limit the influence of black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, a two-time presidential candidate and the party's most magnetic personality. Blacks are by far the most loyal of the Democratic constituencies.

Siegal says that presidential elections are decided by the 20 per cent of voters who swing between the parties and that the Democrats have not listened to the concerns of these voters.

"If we had a moderately liberal candidate who was tough on crime, strong on defence and who represents the values of the American people, he could do very well in the south and the Rocky mountain west," Siegal said.

"But we have created a perception that we are out of touch with basic American values. The burden is on us to disprove it."

# Resolution 181

Excerpts from U.N. General Assembly Resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 concerning the future government of Palestine and the internationalisation of Jerusalem.

## The General Assembly

Having met in special session at the request of the mandatory Power to constitute and instruct a special committee to prepare for the consideration of the question of the future government of Palestine at the second regular session.

Having constituted a Special Committee and instructed it to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine, and to prepare proposals for the solution of the problem; and

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee...

Recommends to the United Kingdom, as the mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future government of Palestine, of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union set out below...

## Plan of partition with economic union

### Part I.

## Future constitution and government of Palestine

### Termination of mandate, partition and independence

1. The Mandate for Palestine shall terminate as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

2. The armed forces of the mandatory Power shall be progressively withdrawn from Palestine, the withdrawal to be completed as soon as possible but in any case not later than 1 August 1948.

The mandatory Power shall advise the Commission, as far in advance as possible, of its intention to terminate the Mandate and to evacuate each area.

The mandatory Power shall use its best endeavours to ensure that an area situated in the territory of the Jewish State, including a seaport and hinterland adequate to provide facilities for a substantial immigration, shall be evacuated at the earliest possible date and in any event not later than 1 February 1948.

3. Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem, set forth in part III of this plan, shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the mandatory Power has been completed but in any case not later than 1 October 1948. The boundaries of the Arab State, the Jewish State, and the City of Jerusalem shall be as described in parts II and III below.

4. The period between the adoption by the General Assembly of its recommendation on the question of Palestine and the establishment of the independence of the Arab and Jewish State shall be a transitional period.

### Declaration

A declaration shall be made to the United Nations by the provisional government of each proposed State before independence. I shall contain inter alia the following clauses:

### General provision

The stipulations contained in the declaration are recognised as fundamental laws of the State and no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

### Holy Places, religious building and sites

1. Existing rights in respect of Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall not be denied or impaired.

2. In so far as Holy Places are concerned, the liberty of access, visit and transit shall be guaranteed, in conformity with existing rights, to all residents and citizens of the other State and of the City of Jerusalem, as well as to aliens, without distinction as to nationality, subject to requirements of national security, public order and decorum.

Similarly, freedom of worship shall be guaranteed in conformity with existing rights, subject to the maintenance of public order and decorum.

3. Holy Places and religious buildings or sites shall be preserved. No act shall be permitted which may in any way impair their sacred character. If at any time it appears to the Government that any particular Holy Place, religious building or site is in need of urgent repair, the Government may call upon the community or communities concerned to carry out such repair. The Government may carry it out itself at the expense of the community or communities concerned if no action is taken within a reasonable time.

4. No taxation shall be levied in respect of any Holy Place, religious building or site which was exempt from taxation on the date of the creation of the State.

No change in the incidence of such taxation shall be made which would either discriminate between the owners or occupiers of Holy Places, religious buildings or sites, or would place such owners or occupiers in a position less favourable in relation to the general incidence of taxation than existed at the time of the adoption of the Assembly's recommendations.

5. The Governor of the City of Jerusalem shall have the right to determine whether the provisions of the Constitution of the State in relation to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites within the borders of the State and the religious rights appertaining thereto, are being properly applied and respected, and to make decisions on the basis of existing rights in cases of disputes which may arise between the different religious communities or the rites of a religious community with respect to such places, buildings and sites. He shall receive full co-operation and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of his functions in the State.

### Religious and minority rights

1. Freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, shall be ensured to all.

2. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the ground of race, religion, language or sex. 3. All persons within the jurisdiction of the State shall be entitled to equal protection of the laws.

4. The family law and personal status of the various minorities and their religious interests, including endowments, shall be respected.

5. Except as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government, no measure shall be taken to obstruct or interfere with the enterprise of religious or charitable bodies of all faiths or to discriminate against any representative or member of these bodies on the ground of his religion or nationality.

6. The State shall ensure adequate primary and secondary education for the Arab and Jewish minority, respectively, in its own language and its cultural traditions.

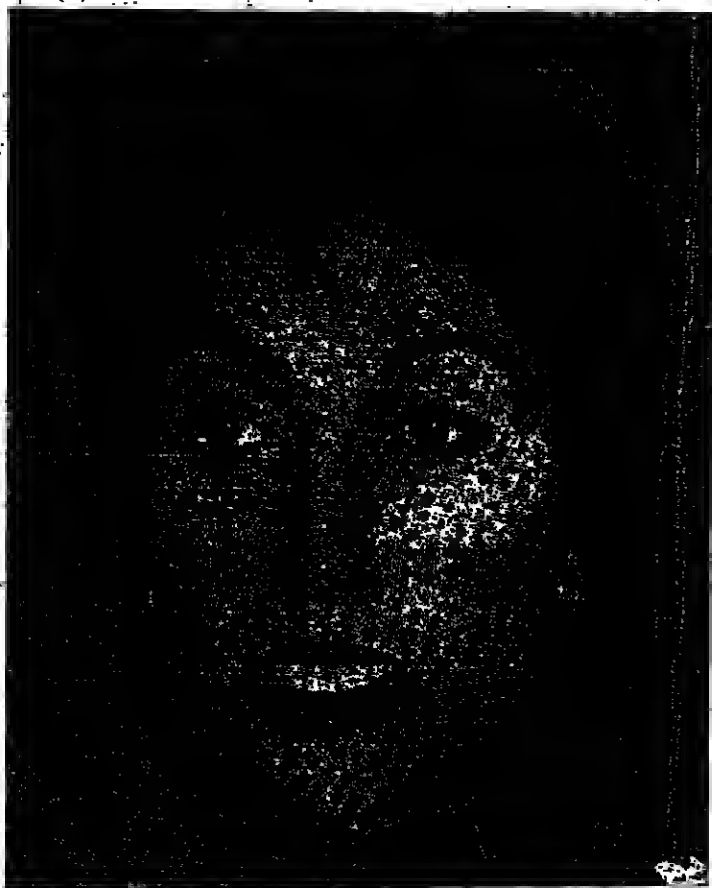
The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the State may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. Foreign educational establishments shall continue their activity on the basis of their existing rights.

7. No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any citizen of the State of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the Press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

8. No expropriation of land owned by an Arab in the Jewish State (by a Jew in the Arab State) shall be allowed except for public purposes. In all cases of expropriation full compensation as fixed by the Supreme Court shall be paid previous to dispossession.

Reprinted from Quest for Palestine, United Nations and Palestine





Benazir Bhutto

## Electra tells the story

Reviewed by Tariq Ali

Daughter of the East: An Autobiography, by Benazir Bhutto, published Hamish Hamilton

THE story so far is as follows. A feudal family in the Pakistani province of Sind — where landlords are brutal and peasants are serfs — decides to educate its male progeny. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto is, as a consequence, sent to Berkely and Oxford. It is the early Fifties.

He returns home a successful barrister and a brilliant mimic and raconteur. The wit, however, is often laced with savagery. The charm is genuine, but always seigneurial.

Bhutto had been the victim of an arranged family marriage to a cousin, but it was never really consummated. He later met a strikingly handsome Iranian woman in Karachi. They got married. Four children ensued, two girls and two boys. Benazir was the first-born.

Now it is very likely that if the country had developed peacefully the Bhuttos might have become a legal dynasty. History, however, intervened in the round shape of General Ayub Khan, the country's first military dictator. This general disliked nullahs, enjoyed a drink or two and loved a well-organised shoot. All these characteristics brought him close to the young lawyer. In 1958 Bhutto was offered a cabinet post. He was then 35. He never looked back.

In 1968 a student uprising challenged the dictatorship. Bhutto had been sacked by Ayub in 1966. He now emerged as the only political leader in West Pakistan who fully supported the students. He created the Pakistan People's Party. The students joined by the workers, toppled Ayub. A stop-gap military dictator organised new elections. Bhutto won in the West. Bengali nationalism triumphed in the Eastern wing of the country. Civil war followed. Pakistan disintegrated. Bhutto became the leader of the truncated state.

A large chunk of this autobiography is Benazir's posthumous tribute to her father. It is the story of Electra. It was not just the Bhutto family which was traumatised when Zia sent Bhutto to his death on April 4, 1979. The country was stunned. Its only elected prime minister had been judicially assassinated.

The most moving passages in this book are the descriptions of Bhutto's last days. The transition from an autocratic, albeit, democratically elected leader to the humiliated and tormented occupant of a tiny, windowless death-cell was total agony. Yet this was Bhutto's finest hour. He refused to bow his head or plead for mercy. In his last appearance before the supreme court he was proud and defiant, but without any illusions. He knew the army and he realised that they could not let him live if they wanted to rule Pakistan.

His daughter relives the most painful period of her life in these

pages as she recounts her conviction that her father was killed before he was officially hanged.

In the period that followed her father's death Benazir and her mother, Nusrat, became the symbols of resistance to the military dictatorship. Subjected to continuous periods in prison (often in harrowing conditions) and intermittent house arrest, both mother and daughter won the respect and sympathy of a majority of the country's population. No one would have reproached them if they had retired to the family estate in Larkana. Instead they chose to fight back. A traumatised and brutalised nation could only admire them in silence, for public floggings and terrible tortures faced all those who remained active. Many did and suffered.

Benazir's two brothers were in Western Europe. Overcome by desperation and ill-served by the sycophants who surrounded them, they decided to launch an 'armed struggle' to remove Zia. Kabul provided them with a temporary haven. The hijacking of a Pakistan airliner was their only serious act. It resulted in the release of a few dozen political prisoners from Zia's prisons, but internally the results were a disaster.

Benazir describes in gory detail, with the help of witnesses, the repression that followed. In her home province of Sind, in particular, the army unleashed countless atrocities. Villages were razed to the ground; prisoners were forced to drink their own urine; women were raped or forced to observe the humiliation of their men; children were beaten up; students were simply shot dead.

This book is essentially Benazir Bhutto's account of Pakistani politics over the last two decades. The writing style is uneven. There are too many clichés, especially where understatement would have been better, but the book contains much of value. It is, as was to be expected, totally partisan. It is Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who is the hero of this tome, but the wars are simply ignored. Filial emotion have outweighed objectivity.

Bhutto was not a saint. He made many mistakes. He had many vices. These should have been acknowledged, if only indirectly. It would have made the onslaught on Zia's despotism far more effective. For the fact remains that Bhutto was killed not because of his vices but to wipe out the memory of his virtues. He had enabled the poor of town and country to raise their eyes and stare back at the oppressors.

Benazir had lost her father. Her favourite brother had been poisoned to death in France. Her mother had been seriously ill. Her other brother was still exiled from his native land. She decided, after many years of delay, to agree to an arranged marriage. Her defence of this institution is not totally convincing, but few will grudge her the chance to be happy.

## The Arabian oryx — a return to the wild

Only a few years ago the beautiful Arabian oryx — the creature some believe may well have been the truth behind the legend of the unicorn — was on the verge of extinction. Bob Pateman reports on Operation Oryx, an international effort which has successfully turned the tide.

The Arabian oryx is one of the Middle East's most beautiful examples of wildlife. Smaller than its African counterpart, these cream coloured antelopes have a streamlined beauty which has long been widely appreciated.

Seen in profile the oryx's two magnificent scimitar horns appear to merge into one suggesting the animal might well be the inspiration behind the legend of the mythical unicorn.

The oryx are as biologically remarkable as they are physically beautiful, being superbly adapted to the heat of one of the world's driest desert regions. In extreme heat their body temperature is able to rise several degrees before sweating takes place, while a series of blood vessels allows blood in the carotid artery, which carries blood to the head, to cool before being circulated around the brain. The result is an animal that can go for months without drinking, taking all the moisture it requires from plants. In short, an animal perfectly designed for its environment.

Frescoes in medieval hunting lodges show that the oryx and other desert animals have been hunted for centuries and during the First World War, oryx herds were a major food source of Bedouin soldiers fighting with Lawrence of Arabia.

However, the animal's speed and the remoteness of its desert home always gave it the advantage over man until the arrival of the jeep and automatic weapons, which drastically tipped the balance.

In the 1950s and 60s the oryx was hunted to the brink of extinction. A research document published in 1960 noted that the animal appeared to be extinct in all parts of its former habitat except along the southern edge of the Rub Al Khali desert. Even there the situation was so bad it was believed the few hundred oryx which remained would be exterminated within a very few years. A theory supported by all available evidence.

In April 1961 the Flora and Fauna Preservation Society mounted a last ditch effort to save any remaining oryx but their original desert search managed to capture only two males and one female, hardly the breeding nucleus that had been hoped for. It was at this point the society turned to private collectors.

The Zoological Society of London was willing to make available a healthy young female it owned, but the resulting two pairs would

still be too small a nucleus to rely on. With only four Arabian oryx positively remaining in the world, the society decided it would have to look into unconfirmed reports of animals in private hands in Arabia.

These amounted to two oryx of unknown sex reported wandering through the souqs of Taiz in Yemen, two females owned by Sheikh Jaber of Kuwait, and a group of at least eight kept by King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

### Home in exile

Eventually, a collection was built up of odd animals taken from the wild and from zoos and private collections. A captive herd was established in the United States, with Phoenix and Arizona, which both enjoy a warm, dry temperature, becoming the creatures' home in exile.

Now, at last the tide of events has turned in the oryx's favour. The captured herds have bred well and changing values in their home countries have allowed small numbers of oryx to be returned to the Middle East where they owe enjoy the full protection of the government. A herd has already been successfully released in Oman and a similar project is taking place in Jordan.

The Jordan programme centres around 22 kilometres of desert scrub in the region of the Al Azraq Oasis. The area is already well known to animal lovers as a vital spot on the bird migration routes.

An even greater claim to fame is the old fort that Lawrence of Arabia used as his headquarters in the war with the Turks.

Today the oasis town sits astride the main Jordan to Saudi Arabia highway giving it a degree of prosperity and a continual flow of heavy traffic. However, drive east for a few miles, leaving the highway by the ower road that leads to Shaumari Wildlife Reserve.

The park has been outstandingly successful with their main project, the breeding and release of the oryx. The herd has grown from seven to over 70 animals.

From the park's observation tower small groups of animals could be seen wandering up to the pens before turning to return to the desert where they were sooo distant specks lost amongst the scrub. This appearance of complete freedom is, as yet, an illusion.

Far away in the distance is the park's second fence that keeps



Frescoes in medieval hunting lodges show the Arabian oryx has been hunted for centuries but the advent of the jeep and automatic weapons the oryx was hunted to the brink of extinction.

the animals within an area where they can be guarded and monitored. Next year this fence will come down and the oryx will be returned to a truly wild state. The Flora and Fauna Preservation Society is organising a visit to Jordan next year to see the Arabian oryx in the wild state.

The Shaumari herds have fared so well that the Jordanians are now able to send small numbers of oryx to other parks in the Middle East.

On my visit four animals were pacing up and down a small enclosure as they were prepared for their flight to Oman, where they would join a re-established herd there. Such exchanges are particularly important because with all modern herds descending from the same old group of survivors

inbreeding is a considerable danger.

There are other problems which also need to be solved. In the Azraq region human development might well have isolated the oryx from ancient drinking spots and no matter how well adapted they are the oryx might now need new sources of water if they are to survive the driest months.

Experiments are therefore being conducted with small modern windmills which, once erected could be left to pump water to the surface with little cost and minimal maintenance.

Many visitors come to Shaumari expecting a zoo and are disappointed that they are not allowed close to the animals.

The best view is from the park's observation tower which

looks out over the holding pens and into the desert but even from here binoculars are required. The park will not compromise on this point, insisting that visitors are kept distant from animals who must learn to be timid of man. They are however, attempting to build up other attractions that will make the park an enjoyable outing for families coming from as far as Amman.

The headquarters has been transformed into a delightful green garden, a picnic area has been developed and a small natural history museum is in the process of being completed to hold species of birds, reptiles and rodents of the desert which normally go unseen.

Certainly, the park can be proud of their success, the annual

number of visitors is already approaching the 60,000 mark, with a pleasing number of schools bringing children to view their heritage. VIP visitors include Prince Phillip, in his role of President of the World Wildlife Fund and King Hussein has made several visits.

Beauty In some ways such public relations work might be seen as the park's most vital task, for in the end it is only by bringing people here to the edge of the desert and showing them the beauty of their country that the oryx and other desert creatures can have any future. Pride and respect for a nation's wild heritage will, in the end, count far more than fences and park wardens — The Middle East Magazine.

## UFO books stir controversy

By Gene Emery  
Reuter

CHICAGO — UFO investigators who promote the stories of people claiming to have been kidnapped by unidentified flying objects may be causing serious psychological damage to their subjects.

He added that a hypnotist, using the power of suggestion, can even create "memories" of an event that never occurred.

Baker said the claims made by UFO abductees fall into a category of psychology that is "by no means new, and it is well documented. It is no mystery to someone trained in abnormal psychology, hypnosis, and cognitive psychology."

The pattern of the abduction, he said, is the same seen by psychologists in the days when people claimed to have been

abducted by fairies and leprechauns.

Many UFO abductees appear sane and normal "because they are perfectly sane and normal," he said, explaining that it's not uncommon for people to occasionally suffer hallucinations or waking dreams. In addition, some fantasy-prone people have trouble determining where the fantasy ends and reality begins.

UFO experts "would like us to believe that all of these experiences are alike. They are not," he said. People report a wide variety of creatures and spaceships.

"Despite claims to the contrary, all abductee claimants are (either) victims of their own hallucinations and delusions or fan-

tasies lifted from their subconscious, or else they are victims of other misguided individuals."

Baker told a recent meeting of scientists, magicians and writers gathered to discuss supernatural claims.

"These people are literally talked into believing they've been abducted," Baker said.

He accused unscrupulous authors of using the power of suggestion "to convince the unwary and unsuspecting that their fantasies of abduction were suppressed memories of actual occurrences."

Baker warned that using hypnosis to turn such fantasies into reality was "a form of psychological rape worse than any claimed 'alien abduction.'"

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# Lukman calls for higher oil production ceiling for OPEC

**KUWAIT (Agencies) — OPEC Chairman Rilwanu Lukman was quoted Tuesday as calling for a higher oil production ceiling by the 13-member group.**

But he also warned that a price war would erupt if the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) did not respect production quotas assigned by the group.

OPEC oil ministers are gathering in Vienna for their semi-annual meeting Nov. 21, which has taken on added importance because of a plunge in oil price as a result of overproduction.

"Our present output ceiling... including Iraq's quota, no longer represents the demand for our crude at present... what I am saying is that the demand for OPEC oil now exceeds the official production ceiling," Lukman was quoted as saying in an interview with the daily Al Watan newspaper.

Lukman did not specify what the new production ceiling should be. But he excluded a rise to as many as 22 million barrels a day. Current OPEC output is estimated at just below that figure, because of overproduction by some OPEC members.

OPEC's current production ceiling is 16.6 million barrels a day. This includes a quota of 1.5 million barrels for Iraq, which rejected this figure when it was set in December 1986 and is currently producing almost double that amount.

Kuwait and its sister states in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have proposed that Iraq be given a quota equal to Iran's 2.3 million barrels per day, to raise the OPEC ceiling to at least 17.4 million barrels per day. The

other GCC states are Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Lukman stressed in the interview that adherence by member states to the production quotas was the best way to raise the price of oil above the OPEC benchmark of \$18 per barrel. The current world oil glut has forced the price down to around \$13 per barrel.

"As the present OPEC agreement expires at the end of December, we have to reach a new accord in Vienna, but this time we aspire to see the agreement signed by all 13 members," he said.

He warned the agreement would collapse if it was violated by anyone.

He explained that "in the past some members managed to go on violating the agreement because other members stuck to their quotas. But if the coming agreement is violated by any member, all members will have to increase their production. Those violators are well aware of this fact."

Meanwhile, Indonesian Oil Minister Gijunjar Kartasasmita, conferred with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, Tuesday in view of the upcoming OPEC meeting.

Official sources said they discussed ways of restoring stability to the oil market and of eliminating OPEC's ability to curb production will leave the U.S. oil industry mired in a slump through the end of 1988.

to be named, said the Indonesian minister was trying to reconcile the conflicting views of Iraq in Vienna.

Iran and Iraq both want to export more oil to pay for rebuilding their economies which were shattered by the eight-year-old war that ended with a ceasefire agreement Aug. 20.

Iran rejects the 2.3 million barrel per day quota for Iraq, as this would give 'a parity with its own quota.

Kartasasmita arrived in Kuwait late Monday from Tehran, where he had conferred with Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

He told reporters on arrival that he was trying to persuade Iran and Iraq to help the group work out a new agreement by dropping their feud over production quotas.

"We don't have any specific proposals except that we seek of the governments of Iran and Iraq to open the door for possible agreement," he said.

He described the outcome of his visit to Tehran, where he also conferred with Oil Minister Gijunjar Kartasasmita as "satisfactory" without elaboration. He added that he will also visit Baghdad for similar talks with Iraqi officials.

## U.S. oil industry predicts weaker prices

In New York, industry experts told the American Petroleum Institute's annual meeting Monday that low prices and uncertainty over OPEC's ability to curb production will leave the U.S. oil industry mired in a slump through the end of 1988.

OPEC's failure to curb its output has glutted the world market and depressed oil prices since August, with New York oil futures trading at 26-month lows in recent weeks.

In addition, excess output by OPEC will keep oil stocks high through the fourth quarter, experts said. OPEC pumped 21.7 million barrels per day last month, according to a Reuters survey, with world demand estimated at 18 million to 18.5 million barrels per day.

"OPEC has missed the fourth-quarter window of opportunity," said analyst William Brown of Kidder Peabody and Company, referring to OPEC's chance to cut back its supply and firm prices. "We expect to see a protracted period of low prices," Brown added.

Oil prices could stay between \$10 and \$15 for a long period, said Ashland Oil Inc. chief economist Cyrus Tahmassebi, as the Gulf states fight for oil revenues to use in purchasing sophisticated weapons.

But even if the OPEC meeting produces a quota accord, oil's recovery would be short-lived, said Chevron Corp. Chairman George Keller. World demand will continue to stay below production levels and keep prices weak, he told Reuters.

Keller said weak oil prices would push his company's fourth-quarter earnings down from their third-quarter total of \$680 million. Exxon Corp., the largest U.S. oil producer, is also bearish on oil prices and planning its 1989 budget on forecasts of \$13 to \$16 a barrel oil, Chairman Lawrence Rawl told reporters.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Abu Dhabi may invest more in Spain

**ABU DHABI (R) —** Abu Dhabi is considering raising the stake it bought in a Spanish oil refining company to give it a guaranteed outlet for its crude oil, officials said Tuesday. They said the International Petroleum Investment Company (IPIC) would decide soon whether to apply to raise its stake in Cia Espanola de Petroleos S.A. (CEPSA) to 15 per cent. IPIC, the emirate's overseas petroleum investment arm, bought 10 per cent of CEPSA last January in a \$124 million deal which gave it two seats on the board. It was its first investment in a foreign refiner. With its 10 per cent stake, Abu Dhabi has the right to supply 60,000 barrels per day of crude to the refiner. Oil industry sources said the aim was to secure an outlet for Abu Dhabi crude even when world demand was low.

### New S. Korean airline opens office

**SEOUL (AP) —** A new domestic airline named Asiana opened a business office Tuesday and announced it would commence operations next month with flights between Seoul and the southern port city of Pusan. Asiana Airlines, owned by Kumho Group, a private business conglomerate, said it will open branch offices in Pusan, Kwangju and Cheju before the end of the year. The airline, the nation's second after Korean Air, said it will begin services with a fleet of two B737-400 passenger planes Dec. 23 and operate between Seoul and Pusan three times a week. In January 1989, it will add on four flights a week between Seoul and Cheju, the airline said. Korean Air, also privately owned, has both domestic and international air routes.

### Abbey Life loses bid for merger deal

**LONDON (R) —** British insurance company, the Abbey Life Group Plc., said Monday that a poll of shareholders defeated its plans to buy five businesses from Lloyds Bank Plc., one of Britain's four major clearing banks. The plan required the approval of shareholders representing 75 per cent of Abbey Life shares but received the

backing of only 64 per cent at an extraordinary meeting. Under the plan, Lloyds would have received a controlling stake in Abbey Life of 57.6 per cent in exchange for the five businesses. The insurers said they would now explore other ways of implementing the merger.

### Mauritius launches 'dodos'

**PORT LOUIS (R) —** The Indian Ocean state of Mauritius has launched a series of gold coins named after its extinct flightless bird, the dodo. Investors in the international bullion market will be able to purchase the 22-carat dodos from the Bank of Mauritius with face values of 100 rupees (\$7.40), 250, 500 or 1,000 rupees. The prices will vary from day to day in line with the world gold market. On one side the coins portray the dodo and on the other the head of prime minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth. Central Bank Governor Indur Rampul said residents of Mauritius who purchase the coins would be exempted from the 45 per cent stamp duty which normally applies to jewellery sales in the island.

### Turkey expects boom in tourism

**ANKARA (R) —** Turkey, enjoying an unprecedented tourist boom, expects to attract a record 4.6 million foreign visitors next year and bring in much-needed revenue to bolster the economy, tourism ministry sources have said. An estimated 3.8 million tourists visited Turkey this year, up from 2.9 million in 1987 and 2.4 million in 1986, mainly from West Germany, Britain and other European Community countries. Tourism revenue is likely to reach \$2.7 billion next year, compared with \$2.2 billion in 1988 and \$1.5 billion in 1987, the sources said. "The tourism sector will be the main stabilising element in the economy for years to come," Ali Tigrel, head of the State Planning Organisation, told reporters.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday Nov. 15, 1988					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	458.0	460.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	371.1	373.0
Pound Sterling	827.8	831.9	Deutsche mark	253.0	254.2
Swiss franc	313.2	314.8	Italian Lira (for 100)	35.3	35.5
French franc	76.9	77.3	Belgian franc (for 10)	125.3	125.9

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Nov. 15, 1988.				
	Number	Volume	Contracts	
Regular market:	1432479	JD 2766236	1261	
Top three companies:				
The National Financial Investment	274214	JD 644619	62	
Arab Bank Limited	2920	JD 422613	89	
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing Co.	79065	JD 160353	50	
Parallel market:	30529	JD 10995	—	
Development bonds:	21717	JD 235234	—	

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	640001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	640010
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639991	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordanian Businessmen Association	690663
Amman Customs Department	723181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R) —** Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.8085/95	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2320/30	Canadian dollar	
	1.7445/55	Deutsche marks	
	1.9645/55	Dutch guilders	
	1.4605/15	Swiss francs	
	36.54/57	Belgian francs	
	5.9575/625	French francs	
	1297/1298	Italian lire	
	123.35/45	Japanese yen	
	6.0740/90	Swedish crowns	
	6.6020/70	Norwegian crowns	
	6.7370/420	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	423.00/423.50	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY —** Shares closed easier after the market failed to lift itself out of the doldrums caused by Monday's 31-point slide. The All Ordinaries index was down 4.4 points at 1,522.5.

**TOKYO —** Prices rose to a record closing high for the third consecutive session in moderate, broad-based trade. The Nikkei index rose 308.51 points, 1.08 per cent, to 28,829.41.

**HONG KONG —** Prices closed sharply higher on bargain-hunting and improved sentiment. The Hang Seng index rose 30.59 to 2,568.58.

**SINGAPORE —** Prices drifted lower across the board for the second day, driving the Straits Times index below the psychological support level of 1,000. It fell 4.82 to 997.83.

**BOMBAY —** Share prices fell on a broad front when the exchange reopened after a Hindu religious holiday. The market opened subdued and weakened further on profit-taking after last week's gains. Tata Steel lost five rupees to 1,057.5.

**FRANKFURT —** News that German electronics firm Nixdorf plans a 1988 dividend shattered the quiet pre-holiday mood and eroded earlier gains. The DAX index rose 0.7 to 1,262.54.

**ZURICH —** Shares closed narrowly mixed in low turnover. Trading was affected by the overnight fall on Wall Street but the halt to the dollar's slide helped to steady shares. The Swiss index fell 0.2 to 913.2.

**PARIS —** Prices were firmer at mid-session but trading was thin due to morning power cuts. Operators were also reluctant to take significant positions before Wednesday's U.S. trade data.

**LONDON —** Shares were steady in afternoon business, with participants again content to track developments on Wall Street ahead of the September U.S. trade figures. At 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up nine at 1,803.3.

**NEW YORK —** Stocks edged higher in mid-morning after being mixed in early trading. Traders said Blue Chips gained on bargain-hunting. The Dow was up six at 2,071.

# EC farm ministers close ranks ahead of world trade discussions

**BRUSSELS (R) —** European Community (EC) farm ministers presented a united policy on farm reforms Tuesday to counter a U.S. drive to convince world trade talks next month to scrap farm subsidies altogether in the long run.

The EC Council of Farm Ministers issued a statement saying it was committed to freezing subsidies in the short term and reducing farm support over the long run.

"The short term should involve

a freeze on support... and a reduction to be defined. With regard to the long term, the council confirms the Community's position that this encompasses a reduction of support significantly affecting international trade in agricultural products," the statement said.

Washington wants a meeting of world trade and farm ministers in Montreal next month to agree to the total abolition of farm subsidies over the long term.

It is making this a condition of

any short-term measures it might take.

Farm subsidies are blamed for food mountains, low world commodity prices and driving Third World farmers off the land.

But the EC is strongly opposed to the total abolition of farm subsidies, arguing it would be politically impossible to achieve.

The Montreal meeting is intended to be a mid-term review of the four-year round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks, began in Uruguay in 1986 with the aim of

facing the flow of trade in agriculture and manufactured goods as well as in service industries such as banking, insurance and tourism.

The Uruguay talks called for a concerted reduction of farm subsidies, but did not stipulate abolition.

EC officials said the Community resented what it saw as a U.S. attempt to hijack the Montreal agenda with its zero-subsidy proposal.

# European central bank plans gain momentum

**LUXEMBOURG (R) —** British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may not want to live to see it but talk of European central bank and a common currency will not go away.

More and more, political and industrial leaders are saying that the absence of a common currency will jeopardise the success of the European Community's (EC's) single market free of trade barriers planned for the end of 1992.

"The final goal of the European 'dream' is to transform Europe into an integrated economic continent with its specific role, weight and responsibility vis-a-vis the U.S. and Japan," said Gino Scotti, chief economist at Italian car producer Fiat.

"I am sure that none of us could imagine the United States with 50 different currencies," he told a conference on European finance in November in Antwerp,

Belgium. The usefulness of a common currency, however, is also stirring deep debate on the future of the EC.

A central bank would be needed to manage the currency, eventually taking control of monetary and economic policies and implying a big loss of national sovereignty.

Any tourist who has ever travelled between two or three EC countries can see the use of common currency.

A survey carried out in October by the Paris-based Faits et D'opinions found that 86 per cent of European business leaders wanted a common currency which they said would cut their costs and reduce foreign exchange risk.

Now virtually all EC countries except Britain have given qualified support to some form of monetary union in the long term.

with Denmark this month showing signs of becoming the latest country to drop its opposition.

EC leaders agreed at a summit meeting in Hanover in June to set up a special committee to look into ideas such as a central bank and common currency and report back next June.

Only Thatcher, worried the EC is drifting towards a "United States of Europe," has dismissed outright a central bank.

"I neither want nor expect ever to see such a bank in my lifetime, nor, if I'm twanging a harp, for quite a long time afterwards," she told reporters during a recent visit to Italy.

But for many Europeans the question is not whether there should be monetary union, but when and how. Most accept that it will happen long after 1992 but they are now arguing about which path to follow and how fast to go.

On one side are those in favour of developing the European Currency Unit (ECU) as a single ECU currency. On the other are advocates of increasing economic and

monetary cooperation through the European Monetary System (EMS) — an exchange rate mechanism which limits fluctuations in eight EC currencies.

Created less than 10 years ago as an artificial basket currency made up of 10 EC currencies, the ECU has already won big success in financial markets, becoming the fifth most important currency in bond markets.

Although there are no ECU banknotes or coins, its nature as a basket currency makes it a safe, stable investment. It also gained unexpected endorsement this autumn when Britain decided for the first time to launch treasury bills in ECUs.

The ECU lobby says the currency could be used as a parallel currency alongside national currencies, eventually driving these out through market forces.

A start would be made by encouraging its use in trade and invoicing until eventually it would become important enough to need a central bank to supervise it.

The process could be done gradually, mainly through the private sector, avoiding difficult political decisions.

But according to Andre Szasz, executive director of Nederlandse Bank: "There is the belief that this is a less painful way to achieve a common currency."

Those against the ECU as a parallel currency say basic ques-

tions about the future of Europe cannot be avoided, since the ECU would fairly early on need to be managed by a central bank to head off any risk of inflation.

To compete effectively against national currencies it would also have to become a real currency — not an artificial basket currency — thereby losing some of its existing appeal.

## U.S. retail sales, industrial output rise

**WASHINGTON (R) —** U.S. retail stores had their biggest sales rise in seven months in October, while output by American factories, mines and utilities also rose, the government said Tuesday.

The 0.9 per cent gain in retail sales, combined with a 0.4 per cent rise in industrial production, provided fresh evidence that the U.S. economy was picking up steam again after a summer slowdown, economists said.

Retail sales rose \$1.24 billion in October to a seasonally adjusted \$135.62 billion, paced by strong showings by car dealers and department stores, the Commerce Department said.

The gain was the largest since March, when sales rose 1.6 per cent, and left retail sales 6.8 per cent above their October 1987 level.

October's gain in industrial production followed rises of 0.2 per cent in September and 0.3 per cent in August and lifted the output of the U.S. industrial sec-

tor 5.1 per cent above its October 1987 level, the Federal Reserve (Fed) Board said.

Production increases last month were especially strong in business equipment, car products and construction supplies, the Fed said.

Car output in October increased to an annual rate of 7.6 million vehicles from 7.4 million in September, it said.

Output of consumer goods, which had declined 0.2 per cent in September, rebounded with a 0.6 per cent gain in October.

The only weak areas last month were in mining output, which declined 0.9 per cent, raw materials output, which was unchanged and in production of defence and space equipment, which was also unchanged.

The rise in retail sales did not come as a complete surprise, economists said.

They said they expected a rebound in sales from the 0.3 per cent September decline largely because of a surge in new jobs and a healthy jump in wages in October.

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## INVITATION

On the occasion of

H.M. King Hussein's birthday;

Under the patronage of

H.E. Dr. Muhammad Hammouri

the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, the Dept. of Antiquities has the pleasure to invite the public to visit the archaeological exhibition organised in cooperation with the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago:

AQABA: Port of Palestine and the Storehouse of Hijaz, on the China Sea.

From November 18 - 30, 1988 at the Registration and Research Centre of Dept. of Antiquities on Jabal Amman.

The exhibition will open daily from 10-1 a.m./3-6 p.m.

For group visits please phone 644482.



## Gullit absent from Dutch-Italian match

ROME (R) — Rival Gullit looks set to head a star cast of absentees from the team he led to the European Championship when injury-hit Netherlands play 1990 World Cup hosts Italy in a soccer friendly Wednesday.

Italian champions AC Milan have asked the Dutch to spare Gullit so he can recover from a thigh strain that has compounded his injury problems this season and manager Thijs Libregts appealed likely Tuesday to oblige.

Gullit has been named to Libregts' squad of 16 but is expected to watch from the bench, reducing to five the number of survivors from the side that swept to the European Championship.

Italian manager Azeglio Vicini will be without injured international goalkeeper Walter Zenga and winger Roberto Donadoni, nursing a broken jaw from a near-fatal accident in AC Milan's European Cup clash against Red Star Belgrade.

He will give Roma's Ruggiero Rizzitelli more experience in place of Donadoni but has said he could substitute him with untested Roberto Daggio of Fiorentina in the second half.

The tactic underlines Vicini's continuing experimentation with a young side that reached the semifinals of the European Championships and rank among the favourites for the World Cup.

"In two seasons I have changed more players than a club manager would in 10 years," Vicini said.

His main problem in the run-up to 1990 is to keep his squad sharp with only friendlies to fall back on, and the Dutch injury woes have not helped his campaign.

### Spain vs. Ireland

Also Wednesday erratically gifted Spaniards face a tough test as they begin their World Cup soccer campaign with a qualifying match against Ireland, the dark horses of the recent European Championships.

The Group Six match is the first for new manager Luis Suarez, who took over the national team from Miguel Monzo in August, and he said that "while we're not trembling, we can't see them as no-hopers."

"They're a serious, strong side, and you have to respect them," said Suarez, adding he hoped current good weather in Seville and a string of injuries in the Irish side would favour his team.

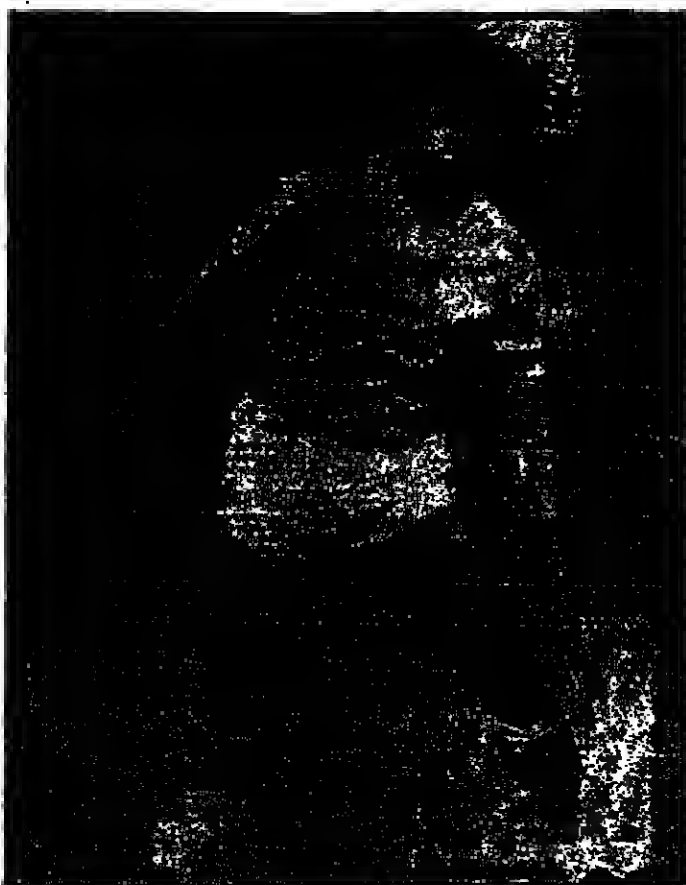
Spain, with only one win to its credit this year against four draws and six defeats, is looking to reverse the trend without veteran Real Madrid defender Jose Camacho and his teammate Miguel Chendo, both injured.

Camacho is replaced by Sevilla's Manuel Jimenez and Chendo by Real colleague Jesus Solana, making his debut in the national side.

Suarez has included three other newcomers in his 16-man squad, strikers Manolo Sanchez and Ramon Vazquez and Real Sociedad defender Alberto Goriz — making his bow at the age of 30.

Spain's task could be made easier by Ireland's lengthy injury list — David Kelly, Ronnie Whelan, Chris Hughton, Kevin Sheedy and Paul McGrath.

Jack Charlton, with only one defeat in the last 15 matches, has been forced to spring some sur-



Gullit when in shape has Europe at his feet

prises — including brilliant West Ham midfielder Liam Brady and Arsenal's David O'Leary, back after being dropped from the national side 2½ years ago.

Brady, who holds a record 67 caps, missed the European Championships after being sent off in a qualifier against Bulgaria in October last year and was then struck down with a serious ligament injury which put him out of action until only last weekend.

when he played as a second half substitute.

"If I'm picked, I don't think I'll leave anyone down," Brady said. "I know Liam has played only a limited amount of first team football, and normally I would not have selected him for a game of this importance at this stage of his rehabilitation," said Charlton. "But the squad has been drained to the point where I must gamble and Liam's presence will give us some valuable extra options. I need to look at him in training, but it is reassuring to have him back."

## Soviets beat N. Carolina State

RALEIGH (AP) — Arvidas Sabonis scored 17 points in a reserve role to lead five players in double figures as the Soviet Union national team held off North Carolina State for an 86-71 victory Monday night.

Sabonis scored four points in a 7-point burst by the Olympic gold medalists which widened a 51-46 edge at 16:10 of the second half to 56-46 following Sergei Tarakanov's 3-point play with 15:01 remaining.

The Soviets opened a 69-56 lead with 8:17 left on a 3-point basket by Rimas Kurtinaitis, but the Wolfpack put on a final charge, twice cutting the deficit to 6 points.

### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1988

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

— As Charted By The Carroll Highler Astrological Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Aspects for this day are impulsive and impelling. Disorganization of feelings leads to strain. Matters reach a hotbed leading to impatience, and tempers flare. Use caution behind the wheel.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You jump in and volunteer without preparation. You insist on your own viewpoint and demand to be heard. Luck is with you, though.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Prepare yourself with a self-styled education. Hit the library and collect hard facts. Discuss holiday plans. Set schedules now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Avoid someone who is cool to your friendship. Later they will come around on their own. Help someone who needs a shoulder to cry on.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A family member is coming apart at the seams and needs your companionship and counsel. Avoid coming down to hard on them.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may engage in verbal combat over an outrageous double-cross. That response will produce more problems than solutions.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) You are coming to grips with a personal

problem. Parents may figure prominently. Evening hours are spent in a pleasant setting.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 22) Someone you miss dearly is on your mind. Use sentiment constructively.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Set an appointment for an annual physical checkup. Compliments will win someone over to your camp. Do something for yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can count on a friend to help elevate your professional position. Smile and get a great response from someone who is frowning.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A devil-may-care attitude is a refreshing change from your regimented style. Companions will enjoy your cheer this evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Dispose of unwanted junk and clutter which is disturbing your sense of organization. Shop for necessities while you have the time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) It is time to work on your appearance and personal style. A secret makeover is in tune with your current creative sense.

## Drug probe highlights Johnson case

TORONTO (AP) — Canada, a country that prides itself on fair play, began a formal examination Tuesday of how its dream of Olympic gold for sprinter Ben Johnson dissolved into a night-marish steroid scandal.

Ben Johnson, who quietly resumed training this week, said last Friday he would welcome the chance to race arch-rival Carl Lewis anywhere, anytime.

Lewis's agent, Joe Douglas, told a Toronto newspaper last Thursday he was approached recently by a member of the Johnson camp about the possibility of a lucrative match race between the two rivals, possibly next summer.

And Glen Calkins, who handles Johnson's Canadian endorsements, said he has been contacted by three different U.S. interests about the possibility of a Johnson-Lewis duel.

"I'll race Carl anywhere, anytime," Johnson, who appeared noticeably thinner than he was in Seoul, told Reuters during a workout session.

"I'd like to race him. But it's going to be hard," said Johnson, who resumed his daily training schedule on the track last Monday. "I've got to keep in shape," said the 26-year-old Jamaican-born Canadian sprinter, who still holds the world record of 9.83 seconds for the 100 metres.

Ontario Associate Chief Justice Charles Dubin, appointed by the federal government to investigate drug abuse in Canadian

athletics, has declined comment in advance on the scope of his hearings that began in Toronto, Tuesday.

Expectations were high that the proceedings would go much further than the issue of whether Johnson used anabolic steroids, as drug tests showed after his Olympic victory.

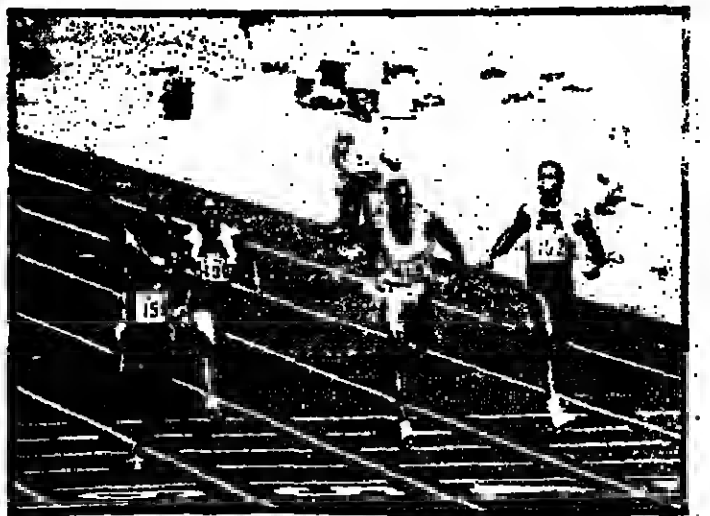
Johnson maintains that he never knowingly used drugs to enhance his performances, capped by the world record 9.79 second, 100-metre race at Seoul, South Korea, Sept. 24.

Canadian euphoria at Johnson's victory over Carl Lewis of the United States quickly turned to sadness and disgrace as he was stripped of the medal.

"I would never embarrass my family, my friends, my country and the kids who love me," Johnson said after his return from Seoul.

Some remained loyal, and T-shirts appeared with the slogan, "Ben didn't do it." They have slipped out of store display windows as the weeks since the Olympics passed.

Johnson has been banned from competition for two years by the International Olympic Amateur Athletic Federation, which governs world track and field.



Ben Johnson on September 24, after breaking the 100 metre world record (Sygma)

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Peru leads chess Olympiad

SALONIKI (R) — Peru emerged as the chess Olympiad leader here Monday after beating Thailand in a mixed second round, displacing first round leader Britain. In a round beset with incidents involving all leading teams, Peru were the only team to maintain a 100 per cent record of wins.

### Swedish players of the year?

NEW YORK (R) — Swedes Mats Wilander and Stefan Edberg are among five top tennis players nominated for player of the year, the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) announced Monday. Wilander, winner of this year's Australian, French and U.S. opens, an Edberg, Wimbledon champion, were nominated with Americans Andre Agassi, Czech Ivan Lendl and Swede Kent Carlsson for the honour, which will be presented November 29.

## McLarens looking forward to next victory in 1989

ADELAIDE (R) — The McLaren Formula One team, which Sunday capped a record-breaking 1988 season with a one-two finish in the Australian Grand Prix, is likely to remain tough to beat next season.

"McLaren are always going to be hard to beat," said Formula One Constructors' Association Chairman Bernie Ecclestone. "With 15 wins out of 16 races for McLaren (in the past season) it would be a brave man to bet against them."

But under rules coming into effect next season there may be more competition around.

The fast turbo-charged engines which helped Frenchman Alain Prost win the Australian race and Brazilian team-mate Ayrton Senna win second place and, earlier — clinch this year's world championship, will not be allowed.

"I'm hopeful that next year some other teams will make the effort. Ferrari should be very competitive again and of course Williams," said Ecclestone.

McLaren's utter dominance of Formula One this year has brought complaints their success has taken some of the

magic from racing — a charge McLaren team boss Ron Dennis finds hard to take.

"People claim that we have wrecked this year's championship," he told a news conference. "I don't know what they expected us to do. Do they expect us to be deliberately less competitive?"

It is not just engines which have made McLaren so strong. Honda this year supplied both McLaren and team Lotus with the same turbo-charged V-6 engine.

Lotus's best results were two third-places by three-time world champion Nelson Piquet, in Brazil and San Marino. The team, which also includes Japanese driver Satoru Nakajima, finished fourth in the Constructors' championship behind Benetton, Ferrari and McLaren.

Senna, and his two-time world champion team-mate Prost, had the season to themselves. They fought each other for the 1988 title, Senna's eight wins giving him the trophy despite Prost's consistency with seven wins and seven second places.

"This has been an exceptional season when you can see two drivers from the same

team fighting for the championship," Prost said after the Adelaide race.

### Winning combination

Austrian Niki Lauda, three-time world champion and Prost's team-mate until 1985, said Senna and McLaren were the finest combination of the past 10 years.

"It is really unbelievable the way McLaren has gone this season. They have only lost one race (to Ferrari's Gerhard Berger in Italy). No one has ever done this before," he said.

Lauda predicted Senna would be just as successful next year. "I really believe he is the best. Senna is a new generation of driver who devotes 150 per cent of his time to motor-racing. I've never seen anybody work so hard with himself and his team to succeed."

Next year McLaren will have exclusive use of Honda's radical but normally-aspirated V-10 3.5-litre engine.

"Ron Dennis consistently improves his team to be always ahead and it looks like he will do the same thing next year because the normally-aspirated car testing at Imola was

quicker than the turbo car — that's unbelievable," said Lauda.

Dennis too is confident the new car and engine combination will be extremely competitive.

"We are doing our best and we are very pleased with the development car and sure the new version of that will be even better," Dennis said.

He sees Ferrari as the toughest competition next year, ahead of the Judd-powered Williams and the teams supplied by Renault with its new V-10 engine.

"It's very difficult to evaluate the performance of other teams," Dennis said. "Renault have not had enough time to develop their engine to be competitive at the start of the season but Ferrari have had a long period of development and experience with the multi-cylinder engines."

The McLaren team, founded in the mid-1960s by New Zealand racing ace Bruce McLaren who was killed testing a new car in 1970, has contested 314 Grand Prix and won four World Constructors' championships. Six drivers' championships have been won at the wheel of a McLaren.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

### THE DEVIL MADE ME DO IT!

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ 74

♥ 52

♦ 10 9 7 3

♣ A K 4

EAST

♠ K 8

♥ K Q 9 4 3

♦ A 4

♣ 10 8 7 6 3

SOUTH

♠ A J 10 9 3

♥ A 7

♦ K 10 6

♣ 5 5 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1♠ Pass 2♦ Pass

2♥ Pass 3♠ Pass

4♠ Pass 5♠ Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣

The lure of a finesse can be all-consuming. Even players who know better find it hard to resist. South, on your goat on today's hand, was a player of considerable experience.

North-South were of the old-fashioned school. North's diamond response and spade raise were invitational in their methods, and South chose to accept on the basis of the known double fit.

West led the top of his broken heart sequence and East encouraged

vigorously with the nine as declarer won the ace. A club to the king provided the entry to dummy for declarer to run the queen of trumps, losing to West's king.

Back came a heart to East's queen, and that worthy lost no time in firing back another club. Now declarer realized his dilemma. His last club stopper was removed while he still had a loser in the suit, and the opponents still held the ace of diamonds. Down one.

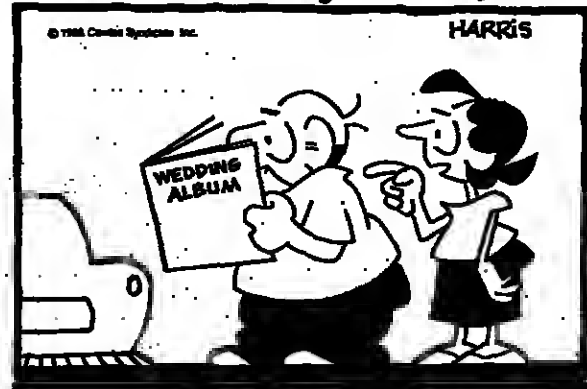
Declarer was faced with four possible leads. However, there was time to draw trumps and set up diamonds for a discard as long as declarer kept control of the club suit. By crossing to the king of clubs, he removed one of his own defensive barriers!

At trick two, declarer should simply have led a low spade out of his hand, conceding a trick he might not have to lose.

Suppose the defenders shift to clubs—it is too late. Declarer wins, draws the outstanding trumps and forces out the ace of diamonds. The ace of clubs on the table prevents the defenders from taking a trick in the suit and serves as an entry to the diamonds. The best the defenders can do is get a trick in each suit except clubs.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"You've changed a bit since then. I think you're the one standing next to me in the black tuxedo."

## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CRAFTS

LIPUP

ENJUKE

BUSUDE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

WHAT TEACHER DID WHEN THE ANTELOPE TOOK HIS FINAL EXAM.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

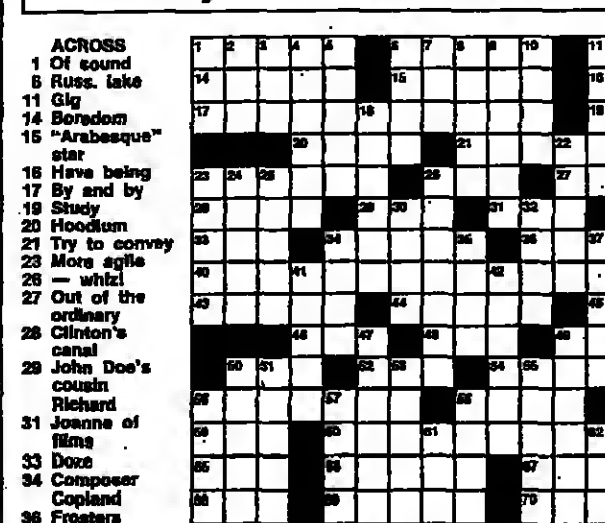
Answers: CRAFTS, LIPUP, ENJUKE, BUSUDE

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAVOR, RUMMY, SADIST, RATIFY

Answer: Some say that if you marry a widow you won't do this—MARRY A WIDOW

## THE Daily Crossword by Virginia L. Yates

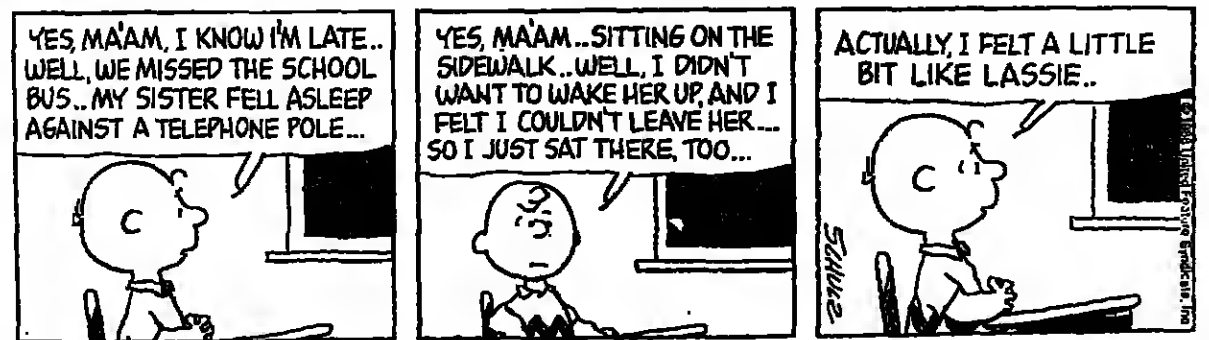


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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Name 2. Supply 3. Canine 4. Conjunction 5. Wear away 6. Adjusted 7. The King 8. Blasphemy 9. Mountain 10. Lullaby 11. Civilization 12. Cheating word 13. Affected 14. Madrigal 15. Verify 16. Certain 17. Science 18. Mine 19. Outfit 20. Time (never) 21. Lopez theme 22. Attailer item 23. Madras money 24. Bias 25. Set up 26. Usual 27. Value 28. Gently 29. Skewer 30. Small 31. Crustacean 32. Calender abbr. 33. Hasty great 34. Puckish 35. Stiffen 36. Sounds of disgust 37. Crave 38. Soda 39. Calendar abbr. 40. Puckish

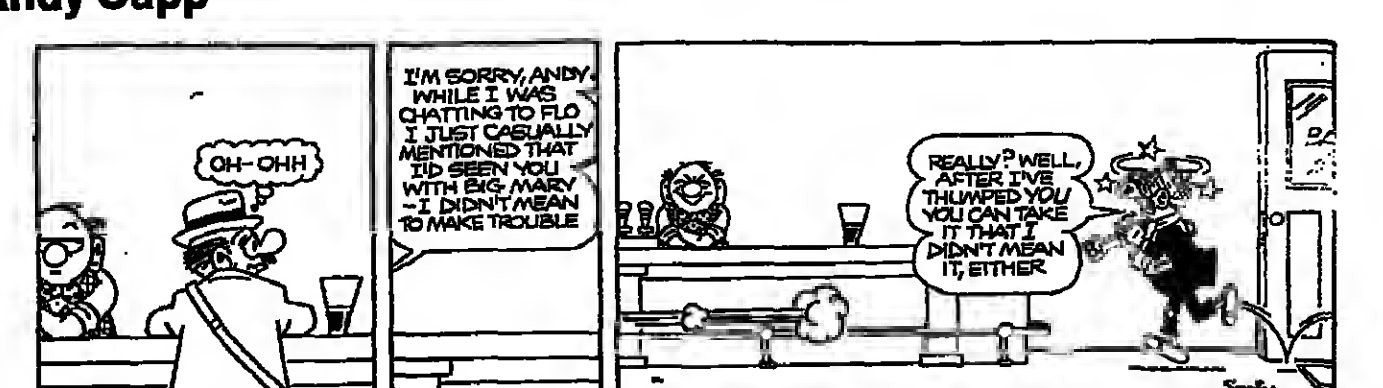
## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp







The Soviet space shuttle Buran (Snowstorm) and its rocket-carrier, Energiya at the launch pad in Central Asia (Sygma photo)

## Buran voyage major success for Soviets

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet space shuttle Buran completed its first voyage Tuesday with a pilotless landing near its Central Asian launch site that crowned a major success for the Soviet space programme.

The Buran (Snowstorm) shuttle, the lower part of its gleaming white fuselage discoloured by the heat of re-entry, landed with a puff of dust on a concrete runway and rolled to a halt as three parachutes opened behind it.

Buran overcame the technical problems that scrubbed a planned Oct. 29 launch only 51 seconds before blast-off and a cold rain that threatened to coat the shuttle and its giant Energiya booster rocket with ice and force another delay.

Its three-hour, 25-minute flight was a major success for the Soviet space programme after a series of problems that included the near loss of cosmonauts on a joint Soviet-Afghan mission to the Mir space station in September.

The state news agency TASS reported that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was informed of the flight's success in the industrial city of Orel, south of Moscow, where he was conducting a top-level meeting on farm policy.

The news agency reported that Gorbachev said the flight was "one more confirmation of the kind of huge possibilities the Soviet Union has to solve any problem."

Buran took off in yellow flame and a huge cloud of white steam in the early morning dark from

the Baikonur Cosmodrome precisely on schedule at 6 a.m. Moscow time (0300 GMT), made two orbits, and landed on schedule at 9:25 a.m. (0625 GMT).

The fully automated launch and landing on the barren, brown steppe were shown on a delayed basis by official Soviet television.

Pointing to the 1986 explosion of the U.S. shuttle Challenger that killed seven astronauts, Soviet officials say they will not make a manned flight until all the shuttle's systems are fully tested in unmanned flight. They have not said when that might be.

"The USSR has successfully tested its first reusable space craft Buran," official Radio Moscow said, making the first announcement of the landing.

"The unmanned shuttle has just landed on a special runway near the Baikonur Space Centre," the radio said, interrupting its regular programming about two minutes after the touchdown.

"Experts say the flight went according to programme" and a full schedule of tests was completed, the radio said.

"Buran made little more than two orbits around the Earth. When the testing of all systems was completed, the computer issued landing commands," the radio said.

The delta-winged shuttle separated as planned from the liquid fuel Energiya rocket minutes after take-off, and about three-quarters of an hour into the flight Buran's own engines fired twice, accelerating the craft into orbit.

Kremlin chief to address U.N., visit U.K., India, Cuba

## Gorbachev on new diplomatic drive

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit the United States and Britain next month, TASS news agency said Tuesday, confirming earlier reports from New York and London.

Gorbachev announced his travel plans to a top-level meeting of Communist Party leaders in the Russian city of Oryol, the Soviet news agency said.

"He (Gorbachev) reported that in the coming days there will be an important visit to India in December, a visit to Cuba and Great Britain is planned," TASS said.

"Before that, Mikhail Gorbachev expects to speak in New York at the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, setting forth the views of the Soviet Union on the most important problems of world development," the report said.

TASS said Gorbachev declared the Soviet Union intended to step up its efforts in foreign policy and to act constructively "in the spirit of new political thinking."

Gorbachev's remarks were the first Soviet confirmation of reports from New York that he would go there in mid-December and an announcement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that Gorbachev would be in London from Dec. 12-14.

The initial TASS report gave no dates for the visits. It also made no mention of any meetings with President Ronald Reagan and President-elect George Bush. Gorbachev's plans to visit India

this weekend for the second time in two years were already known. The trip to Cuba, a close Soviet ally, had not been announced previously.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, speaking at a news conference in Moscow, also confirmed Gorbachev's intention to visit Britain and go to New York.

"Yesterday British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher announced that Mikhail Gorbachev would be visiting her country," Gerasimov said.

"I can repeat it officially today. Mikhail Sergeyevich (Gorbachev) will also attend a General Assembly meeting of the U.N."

Earlier, Soviet sources said Kremlin disarmament proposals would be high on the agenda for Gorbachev's round of meetings, which begin with a scheduled visit

to Moscow by President Francois Mitterrand of France on Nov. 25. Gorbachev's trips will come after a full autumn programme on both foreign and domestic fronts for the Kremlin leader.

At the end of the month, he will preside over a key session of the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, which is to vote on controversial constitutional changes he has championed in his drive to reform the country's political system.

Already over the past two months, in an initiative clearly aimed at building links in Europe, he has played host to Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, Italian Premier Ciriaco De Mita and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

While the talks with De Mita and Kohl focused extensively on development of what Gorbachev

has called the "common European home," his discussions with Thatcher, Reagan and Bush are likely to have a wider context.

Although he reportedly has a good personal rapport with Thatcher and she has praised his efforts to modernise Soviet society, the British prime minister also insists that the West maintain its strong military potential.

In a report on her Monday speech in which she announced the Gorbachev visit, the TASS said she repeated her government's stand "which amounts to saying a strengthening of the West's military might is essential."

According to the New York reports, Gorbachev was expected to address the United Nations General Assembly and have his fifth and last meeting with Reagan.

## Roh may meet Chun to calm political storm

SEOUL (R) — President Roh Tae-woo is likely to meet with his predecessor in a last-ditch bid to defuse political tension growing over public demands for punishment of the former president, ruling-party sources said Tuesday.

The South Korean government and Roh's Democratic Justice Party have been holding a flurry of consultations since the president's return from an Asian tour Monday.

They are studying the likely possibility of Roh and former head of state Chun Doo Hwan meeting this week, the sources said.

They said Roh would send a personal emissary on either Tuesday or Wednesday to Chun, living in seclusion in a bunker-like home in western Seoul, to discuss ways to assuage raging public anger at Chun's alleged misuse and massive corruption by him and his relatives.

Roh and Chun have not met since the former strongman, who

rose to power in a 1979 military coup, stood down last February in favour of army colleague Roh. Originally Chun's protégé, Roh won the December 1987 presidential election.

The ruling camp has delivered a message to Chun that he must act swiftly before anti-Chun sentiment gets out of hand with Friday's opening of a parliamentary hearing on the brutal suppression by Chun's troops of a 1980 civil uprising in the south-west city of Kwangju.

DJP officials said the government was offering Chun immunity from prosecution in exchange for his promise to make a public apology for any wrongdoings, returned to the state illegally amassed wealth and leave the capital in self-exile to his native town in the remote southeast.

The state-run Korea Broadcasting System said Monday the government would soon take measures to allow greater democracy, possibly including the release of some political detainees and to



Roh, Tae-woo

appeal to both the opposition and general public to politically pardon Chun.

In his arrival statement Monday, Roh called for "reason, not emotion" in dealing with the Chun case, apparently reaffirming his pledge not to allow legal proceedings against his former mentor.

Political analysts and some opposition officials agree that Chun's imprisonment could precipitate an already brewing political crisis in such a way as to upset the Roh government as a whole and cause a national catastrophe.

## OAS meeting opens with warning about future role

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — The financially strapped Organisation of American States (OAS) opened its general assembly Monday with a warning from its secretary-general that it could become "merely a bureaucratic contrivance."

Jose Baena Soares, the Brazilian head of the 31-member OAS, also said that "a new reality must be created within our hemisphere... that will find the OAS to be an effective political forum between the Americas, north and south."

Baena Soares spoke just before Salvadoran President Jose Napo-

leon Duarte, who formally opened the weeklong session. Duarte, who has terminal cancer, condemned leftist guerrillas battling his government and called for support for the stalled Central American peace process.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attended the inaugural session.

In his speech, Baena Soares addressed two fundamental criticisms levelled at the OAS since its foundation in 1948: That it is an ineffective, essentially bureaucratic forum, and that it is dominated by the United States.

"Over this session of the gener-

al assembly there looms a central issue that must be settled," said Baena Soares. "The member governments must decide what they want to do with the OAS at this critical juncture in the life of the Americas."

He also lamented the organisation's "extremely difficult financial circumstances."

The OAS is nearly bankrupt because most member nations are far behind in their dues. The United States, which provides much of the budget as well as the OAS headquarters in Washington, owes \$41 million.

## 'Pakistan has nuclear weapons'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pakistan appears to have finally developed atomic weapons, increasing the threat of a nuclear war with India and representing a major setback to efforts to stem the spread of atomic weapons around the globe, says a study published Tuesday.

"After a decade of slow advances, Pakistan appears to have"

joined a group of three other nations that have nuclear weapons but don't admit it, according to the review by the Carnegie Endowment.

The other countries in that category are Israel, India and South Africa, said the report, the fourth such survey published by the non-profit group that specialises in national security studies.

Two years ago, President Ronald Reagan certified to Congress that Pakistan did not possess nuclear weapons, a certification required by Capitol Hill before the U.S. aid programme could go ahead. But in recent months, U.S. officials have been less direct in asserting that the Pakistanis don't have atomic weapons.

## Police dig up another body at 'Bates Motel'

SACRAMENTO (R) — Police dug up the bodies of two more elderly residents Monday in the gardens of a Victorian-style "Bates Motel" — "People check in but they don't check out" — bringing to seven the number found so far.

A country-wide search has been launched for the manager of the boarding house, Doretha Montalvo Puente, who disappeared Saturday soon after police, with picks, shovels and an earth mover, began uncovering bodies in the tree-shaded grounds, watched over by a statue of Saint Francis.

Police Lieutenant Joe Enloe said at least one more body could still be buried there, based on the number of residents missing. Will McIntyre, a neighbour, said the boarding house was a real-life version of the Bates Motel in the film "Psycho," which starred Anthony Perkins as the fiendish Norman Bates.

He said neighbours had complained to Montalvo as long ago as last May about a small like rotten fish coming from her garden. "She said it was fertilizer she was using on her flowers," McIntyre said.

Montalvo, 59, who is free on parole after being imprisoned for

drugging and robbing three elderly people, gave police permission last week to dig up the grounds after a social worker reported one of the elderly guests living in the eight-bedroom house had disappeared.

Police said social security checks in the names of people whose bodies had since been uncovered had been cashed after the people had died.

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## Bush, Quayle share ancestors

BOSTON (R) — A genealogist said Monday that President-elect Bush and Vice-President-elect Dan Quayle were cousins, though the relationship was distant. Gary Boyd Roberts of the New England Historic Genealogical Society said the two Republican leaders' common ancestor was the Reverend John Mayo, a Boston and Cape Cod minister who died in 1676. Bush's presidential relatives outnumber Quayle's 10 to five and most, such as Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, are of solid Republican stock. But the president-elect's distant relations include Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Quayle's lineage may be a bit older than Bush's since he can trace his family lines to both Miles Standish and John Alden, leaders of the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, Roberts said. But Bush beats Quayle out in the royalty department as he is a 13th or 15th cousin of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, while Quayle is only a distant 20th cousin, Roberts said.

## 'Wife beater' defeats indicted candidate

ATLANTA (R) — Given a choice between a "wife beater" and a Congressman who accepted "drug" money, the voters of Atlanta's fourth district chose what they thought was the lesser of two evils. The wife beater won. The contest has been called the dirtiest in an election year in which dirty contests abounded. Ex-actor Ben Jones, a former alcoholic once charged with hitting a former wife, easily beat two-term Republican Congressman Patrick Swindall, who is under indictment for lying to a grand jury about his role in a scheme to launder drug money. Jones had attacked Swindall for his alleged willingness to accept a loan from undercover agents posing as drug dealers. Swindall countered by saying Jones had a criminal record — he was once charged with drunk driving and with assaulting the second of his three wives.

## Ronnie has great respect for Maggie

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Monday that the best statesman he ever met was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Reagan complimented Britain's head of government before a group of school children, when he was asked if he thought the United States would ever have a woman president. "I'm certainly not against (a female president)," Reagan said to the group in his White House office. "As a matter of fact, the statesman in the world that I have met, that I respect the most, is the prime minister of England, Margaret Thatcher, and she's done a remarkable job for England," the president said.

## Michael Jackson's vocal chords swell

LOS ANGELES (R) — Pop star Michael Jackson cancelled a concert 20 minutes before the show was due to start at a packed arena Monday night. His spokesman said the singer's vocal chords were swollen. Lee Solters said Jackson, 30, who has been on a world concert tour, had also cancelled Tuesday's sold out performance at the sports forum because of his condition. Fans, who were told their tickets would be honoured when the concerts were eventually held, took the cancellation well, arena spokesman Bob Schwartz said.

## Nancy Reagan: Raisa Gorbachev rude — 'by our standards'

LOS ANGELES (R) — Nancy Reagan says she found Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet leader, rude — "by our standards." Asked in an interview, published in the Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Times, whether she found Mrs. Gorbachev to be rude, Reagan was quoted as saying: "By our standards, I suppose yes. Now, by her standards it might not be." The two women spent time together in Geneva, Washington and Moscow during meetings of their husbands and press reports spoke of frosty relations. "It's just coming from two completely different cultures and trying to get together for the first time and maybe one not understanding how the other works," Reagan was quoted as saying. "I think there was way too much attention paid about the whole thing." The newspaper said the interview was conducted at the White House Oct. 18 under an agreement that Reagan's comments would not be published before the presidential election last Tuesday.

### WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Reagan to decide Iran-contra pardons

WASHINGTON (R) — As the Iran-contra criminal case slowly moves forward in court, President Reagan must decide before he leaves office in January whether to pardon the defendants, a move sure to unleash a storm of controversy. A pardon would spare Reagan and President-elect George Bush from having to justify at the Iran-contra trial expected to start next year and would end the case stemming from Reagan's worst foreign policy scandal. Conservative supporters of former White House aide Oliver North, an accused mastermind of the Iran-contra diversion scheme, have launched a campaign for a presidential pardon before Reagan leaves office Jan. 20.

#### Botha hits at ANC

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — President P.W. Botha, in caustic attacks on several groups Monday, said he was willing to fight the country's black guerrilla movement "to the bitter end." Botha, in a speech in Pretoria, made no mention of Nelson Mandela despite widespread speculation in recent weeks that the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader may soon be freed. The 70-year-old Mandela, the country's best known black leader, has been imprisoned since 1962 on a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the government. Botha said the outlawed ANC guerrilla movement, which wages a bombing and sabotage campaign, was not interested in peaceful negotiations.

#### U.S. shuttle launch delayed

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — The launch of the space shuttle Atlantis on a military mission may be delayed until the beginning of December, a top U.S. space agency official said Monday. Conrad Nagel said managers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) were considering Dec. 1 as the date for launching Atlantis on the second manned U.S. space mission since the 1986 Challenger disaster. Liftoff had originally been scheduled for before the Nov. 24 Thanksgiving holiday, but the target date had slipped to Nov. 28-30 on NASA's internal work schedules. The agency is expected to announce a firm launch date Wednesday after an exhaustive flight readiness review. Space agency sources have said the Atlantis is to deploy a \$500 million spy satellite capable of scanning 80 per cent of the Soviet Union.

#### New Zealand lifts Soviet media ban

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — The government has lifted an eight-year ban on Soviet journalists being based in New Zealand by inviting the official Novosti news agency to send a representative here, it was reported Tuesday. Radio New Zealand said the decision following talks in Moscow Monday between Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer and his Soviet counterpart, Vladimir Kamentsev.

## Glasgow claws its way back from decline

By Ralph Boulton  
Reuters

GLASGOW, Scotland — The Scottish city of Glasgow, once infamous for its gangs of razor slashers and grim tenements, is clawing its way back from decades of decline.

Ten years ago, Glasgow hit the depths of humiliation when it was declared the worst urban environment in Western Europe. Thousands lost their jobs as shipyards and foundries closed and factories rusted on the banks of the river Clyde.

Now, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher claims the city as one of her economic "miracles."

"There has been a remarkable turnaround since those days of the 1960s," chief architect Chris Purslow told Reuters.

"The scars of decline are still there, but the city has come alive in the last few years. There's more money, more

cars and old houses are back to their old glory," he added.

Police Superintendent Angus Kennedy, who grew up in Glasgow in the 1950s, also believes "mean city" now has a kinder face.

"Of course, there's still violence and heavy drinking there. But these days, I can walk through Glasgow city centre at eleven o'clock on a Friday night and not see a single angry man. Times are different, the gangs have gone," he said. Thousands of old sandstone tenement houses, sootblack from smoking factories that made 19th-century Glasgow the second city of the empire, have been scrubbed to salmon-pink elegance. The Clyde has been cleaned up and new shopping centres built.

Glasgoegians, however, refused to pay political homage to Thatcher at a parliamentary by-election in the city's working-class Govan district this

month. The Conservative candidate polled a paltry seven per cent of the vote.

The Scottish National Party (SNP), which seized the seat from the main opposition Labour Party in a major upset, complains that the wealthy south of England is leeching the Scots. "The Scottish people will now start marching towards their destiny as an independent country," SNP victor Jim Sillars told voters.

For the SNP, improvements in Glasgow have been achieved despite Thatcher and not because of her.

Glasgow's revival has been fuelled partly by huge cash injections from the state-sponsored Scottish Development Agency (SDA). Since the early 1970s, Scotland, which constitutes a tenth of Britain's 58 million population, has also received a quarter of all European Economic Community (EEC) grants to the country.

The crowning glory of the SDA drive was the clearance of acres of scrap and decaying warehouses on the banks of the Clyde to make way for a grand garden festival this summer. The riot of flowers and bushes is now yielding to new waterside flats, wine bars, restaurants, offices and a large park.

Rapidly rising house prices, limited to the affluent south of England until now, signal the city's newly won attraction for wealthier professionals working in the new electronics factories and light engineering.

Beyond the city, the SDA has created "silicon glen" — a belt of electronics factories employing some 40,000.

Chief architect Purslow surprised colleagues when he took his job eight months ago by opting to live in Glasgow's deprived neighbourhood of Easterhouse, where unemployment runs at 40 per cent.

"That's where you see real poverty, the 'old' Glasgow that still hasn't gone away. People queue up at shops that sell yesterday's bread," he said.

Easterhouse is home to many thousands of people who lost their jobs when the large factories and the shipyards, that once made a quarter of the world's ships, closed. Glasgow has lost 40 per cent of its industrial jobs since the 1970s.

Many houses are now boarded up or simply abandoned to the elements. Unlike most cities in Britain, Glasgow has no shortage of houses and those that can afford to flee the bleakness of Easterhouse, get out.

Cosmetic surgery on the city centre continues apace now as Glasgow prepares to step into the spotlight as "city of culture 1990" — a title bestowed by the same EEC body that declared it a grim eyesore 10 years ago.